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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Has Reason to Give Thanks

London Sees Saito Weaken Case

Italy Will Not Renounce Treaty

France Has Its Own New Deal

Turkey Says No Clerical Garb

Americans Manifest Gratitude

WASHINGTON officials specify outstanding things for which they are grateful at Thanksgiving. Secretary of State Hull sees progress in broadening the foundation of peaceful relations with all other nations. Secretary of War Dern is grateful that Thanksgiving finds the country enjoying the blessings of peace with no thoughts of conflict. Secretary of the Navy Swanson is grateful for government support derived from warm sympathy and understanding of the people. Attorney General Cummings is grateful for economic improvement. Secretary of the Interior Ickes is thankful that PWA has been able to supply millions of jobs and for the moral stamina shown by the people under strain. President Roosevelt in his proclamation cites the courage and fortitude given the citizens with which to meet their problems—"May we, with the help of God, dedicate ourselves anew to work for the betterment of mankind."

¶ London and other capitals react to the second article by Viscount Admiral Makoto Saito, former Premier of Japan, in the Monitor Weekly Magazine Section. Commenting statesmen see logic in the Admiral's argument that naval conflict between Japan and the United States would be impracticable and almost impossible, with no chance of a decisive encounter. But London draws conclusions of its own from the former Premier's graphic and reasonable picture. It sees Japan's plea for naval equality with Britain and America as merely for prestige—Japan's actual naval needs are shown to be far less than those of the other two.

¶ Italy and France both indicate that they will turn a deaf ear to Japan's request to join it in denouncing the Washington naval treaty. Italy derives its parity with France from this same treaty. France also derives benefits it does not wish to lose. Meanwhile, London hears that the American delegates to the naval conversations consider indicting Japan for destroying peace fabric in the Pacific when Tokyo denounces the treaty, but the delegates deny the report—Japan, growing more and more lonely in its position, may yet alter its stand.

¶ Paris merchants and manufacturers hear Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin compare France to a house on fire with emergency measures imperative. He postpones the constitutional reforms of former Premier Doumergue until the economic crisis can be met. Outlining what might be called a French New Deal program, he asks the French to stand behind their Government as the British and the Americans have stood behind theirs. He points to one circumstance expected to help his country and all others—A rise in world prices is now definitely in view.

¶ Chicago sees federal agents and local police comb the Barrington district for George (Baby Face) Nelson, outlaw, after a double killing. This newest Public Enemy No. 1 uses a machine gun to slay Herman E. Hollis and Samuel P. Cowley, federal agents, who attempt his arrest. Hollis is now named as the actual slayer of John Dillinger, outlaw, Nelson's former chief, although Nelson could not have known this. The Department of Justice pays a heavy price, but its relentless and successful work goes ahead. Nelson's sister and mother boast of his murderous deeds—Who can doubt that a boy's home atmosphere powerfully influences his life?

¶ Turkey runs into a storm of protest from religious bodies over a law ready for passage in the Angora Assembly. The proposed statute prohibits religious orders from wearing ecclesiastical dress except during church services. In addition to the orthodox clergy, thousands of Roman Catholic priests and nuns and other sects in lesser degree are affected. Immemorial tradition forbids the Greek and Armenian Patriarchs to appear in public except in robes of office—They protest that the law would make virtual prisoners of them.

¶ The American people register an increased seriousness in their observance of Thanksgiving, reports from many sections indicate. Material feasting is accompanied by a larger attendance at church services. Governors' and Mayors' proclamations, many editorials and the expressions of laymen register an alert sensitiveness to cause and effect produced by five years of lean times. People who have suffered are not embarrassed to be seen thanking God for sustenance and survival. There is broad evidence of rejoicing in the midst of problems. The spiritual warrior stirs inside the housewife and the business man—Millions of Americans are grateful because they can glimpse God's sure law of order in the seeming disorder of the world.

The New Austria

WITH the actual functioning of the new Corporative State, starting Nov. 27, in Austria, the following legislative organizations are supposed to be operative:

Council of State—50 members, appointed by the President.

Cultural Council—30 to 40 members, "appointment to be regulated by law" and understood to have been made by the Government.

Economic Council—70 to 80 members, delegated by the corporations or industries of the country: Agriculture and Forestry, Industry and Mines, Trade and Commerce, Money, Credit and Insurance, Learned Professions and Public Services.

Council of Provinces—Represented by Governors and Financial Representatives.

Federal Chamber—20 from Council of State, 10 from Cultural Council, 20 from Economic Council and 5 from Council of Provinces.

Council of State, Cultural Council, Economic Council and Council of Provinces meet as a body for election of the Federal President, declaration of war, and other matters of supreme importance.

The Government submits its drafts of bills to be passed upon by the legislative bodies, reserving the right of veto of any amendments and of dissolution of the different bodies at any time.

Industrial Peace Record Covering 43 Years Broken

Employees of Gonic Mills at Rochester, N. H., Go Out on Strike

ROCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 28 (AP)—New Hampshire's industrial utopia today was shaken by strike.

The 43-year peace record of the Gonic mills lay shattered as employees struck for "better working conditions and increased wages."

Approximately 400 employees of the mill, where a branch of the United Textile Workers of America was formed recently, voted the strike last night after a conference with the management in which the latter refused to accede to the workers' demands.

The Gonic mills have long been famous for their peaceful relationship between employer and worker.

Two years ago, workers erected a huge boulder just inside the mill gates—a memorial dedicated to "Humanity in Business." The boulder bore a bronze tablet upon which was inscribed:

"Erected by the employees of the Gonic Manufacturing Company in appreciation of those under whose guidance and perseverance this plant has been enabled to successfully maintain its place in the community and in the business world."

It bore also the names of six officials of the plant. There has been a revision of the managerial staff during the last two years.

Three weeks ago the workers approached the manufacturers with demands and shortly afterwards the mills were closed with the explanation that there was a lack of orders.

The union was formed a week ago and Fulton Rindge of Boston, treasurer of the company, and William Morrill, agent, again were interviewed without a settlement being made.

Yesterday, George Lanoix, president of the local, asked increases in wages from 25 to 40 per cent, depending on the type of work, and gave Mr. Morrill until last night to reply. The strike was called when the management demurred.

Workers claimed the plant had received new orders and had intended reopening within a few days. The management said the orders would be filled by another plant in another section of Rochester.

Aldermen Vote N. Y. Sales Tax To Aid Jobless

This With Other Levies to Yield $60,000,000 and Permit Bank Loans

Trade 'Up in Arms'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—A sales tax that will hit every purchaser of goods other than food, newspapers, periodicals, beer, and medicine sold on prescription is today on the City Hall agenda for public hearing and ratification by the Board of Estimate branch of the Municipal Assembly, following passage by the Board of Aldermen yesterday by a vote of 55 to 7.

At the same time the aldermen adopted measures for a 3 per cent tax on gross earnings of public utilities and a tax equal to 40 per cent of the State levy on inheritances. Levies of one-tenth of 1 per cent on gross business receipts and 15 per cent on federal income taxes paid on earnings in 1934 already have been ratified.

The schedule, which is expected to yield about $60,000,000 during 1935, is the Fusion Mayoralty's solution for financing unemployment relief out of current revenue.

Mayor Explains Stand

The sales tax is the alternative to a one-half of 1 per cent levy on the gross receipts of business proposed by Mayor LaGuardia in September as an adequate financing scheme, but defeated at that time by the Aldermen under pressure of opposition by business interests.

In a personal appeal to aldermen for passage of the tax program, Mayor LaGuardia defied his critics to make political capital of the fact that he accepted full responsibility for it. He was the bitterest opponent of a sales levy while a representative in Washington, when he denounced it as "the poor man's tax," but in reviewing this fact, the Mayor said the choice was then a sales tax or a graded income tax, whereas "today it's a sales tax or starvation for the unemployed."

Defends Tax on Utilities

The department stores will readily absorb the city sales levy, he declared, and if they did not there are 20,000 small storekeepers ready to take their business. He was vigorous against opposition groups who are not interested in the welfare of the city or of the unemployed," and included in his attack Milo R. Maltbie, chairman of the State Service Commission, who warned that that body might have to sanction rate increases if the city imposed a utilities tax.

"Don't worry about the public utilities," he said. "They will look after themselves. The people of this country are becoming educated in the matter of public utilities. The cost of the tax must come out of the dividends and not out of the consumers. The tax can and will be absorbed."

"It has been said that this is the bankers' program," the Mayor continued. "The bankers' program is to make us borrow on long-term notes so that they can get interest out of us. That I refuse to do. If we borrowed for relief it would cost us double the amount of our borrowings in 20 years."

Basis for City Borrowing

The Mayor said that both the inheritance and city tax on federal income levies would be kept on the books to serve notice on the state legislature that the city intends to demand a more equitable distribution of state-collected taxes.

If ratified by the Board of Estimate, the sales tax will become effective on Dec. 10 for the period ending Dec. 31, 1935, and the anticipated yield is $40,000,000. The utilities taxed include transportation companies and are expected to contribute $15,000,000.

The program will furnish a basis for city borrowings next week suf-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

N. E. Home-Comers on the Way

Curley Plans 'Thinkers Board'

Age Pensions Via Racing Urged

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Thanksgiving

Gratitude sent its healing message across New England town and country today in silent expectation of Thursday's great festival of abundance and thanksgiving; into the teeming market place, and the surburbs, and back where the corn shocks lift golden tassels to the gray November sky.

The railroad stations were busy places. College students and professional people swelled the homecoming commuting tide that turned back to familiar hearths for November's crowning day. Crowds gathered wherever fine native turkeys sold for 29 cents a pound; a heavy demand for round-trip reductions congested depot ticket grills. College football's morning entree to family feasts—Brown vs. Colgate at Providence—also swelled the moving tide.

Affairs of state bowed into the background. Gov.-elect James M. Curley forsook his customary press conference to garnish his work-and-wages program with giblet gravy and cranberry sauce at a big handout arranged by the Volunteers of America for Boston's needy in Brattle Street today.

So much for outward manifestations of Thanksgiving preparations in Boston and surrounding regions.

A fine old New England tradition season Thanksgiving Day's annual feast. Here it was on Plymouth shore that pious Elder Brewster offered up a prayer of gratitude for the Pilgrim company's repast of clams and cold water. For in "the abundance of the sea, and the treasures hid in the sands," New England's first settlers acknowledged ever-present supply.

Peace no less than plenty marked the first formal Thanksgiving in 1621. The Massachusetts Bay Colony's early history reveals that Governor Bradford called in Massasoit and 60 of his red men to share the feast of wildfowl and roasted corn. According to Edward Winslow's journal there was enough for all, for although the barley and peas failed, other crops "did prove well, and, God be praised! we have a good increase of Indian corn."

A lull in the Civil War, victory for the Union side in the costly three-day struggle between Lee and Meade at Gettysburg, impelled the official proclamation of the last Thursday in November as a national holiday. Peace loomed for a moment through the rift in the clouds. That vision was enough to inspire the heart of Lincoln to proclaim a day of prayer and thanksgiving.

Curley's 'Thinkers'

A brain trust for Gov. James M. Curley. With this new wrinkle in state government, Mr. Curley today has before the public one more plan to Rooseveltize Massachusetts. Economists, financiers, industrial leaders and labor officials will form a new power behind the Curley throne—a form of cabinet for the governor. So

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

London Commends Saito's Moderate Views in Monitor

But Naval Authorities See No Chance of Japanese-American Conflict

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 28—Informed opinion here accepts almost without reservation basic principles of Viscount Admiral Makoto Saito's "moderate restrained" exposition of the naval situation, the second installment of which appears today in the Monitor, but draws entirely different inferences therefrom in comment on the Saito article.

Like Admiral Saito, British opinion can see not only no cause for a Japanese-American conflict but no chance of a decisive naval encounter if war broke out. It agrees it would take far less time for the Japanese fleet to concentrate and that it has a shorter coastline to patrol than either the American or British fleet.

The only possible inferences from these undisputed facts, say the British, are: first, that Japan needs a smaller navy than either Britain or the United States; second, that Japan's demand for parity is based not on actual needs but prestige.

Both these inferences, however, have been rejected by the Japanese delegates at London.

Admiral Saito's references to China and Russia as responsible for some of the demands the Japanese have put forward, provoke the comment that China has no navy to speak of and even if Russia has some submarines in Vladivostok, Japan already has three times as many, together with sufficient small craft to deal with a much larger naval menace than Russia's. As to the statement that the Japanese capital is only four and a half hours bombing distance from Vladivostok, the British point out that London is half an hour from French and Belgian Channel ports and two hours from the Rhine.

Admiral Saito's comparison of Manchuria and Mexico leaves the British unconvinced. It is pointed out in the first place that Americans soon withdrew from Mexico, whereas the Japanese seem to be determined to stay in Manchuria for good. In these circumstances the British not only see no justification for Japan's naval parity demand but think the growth of Japan's naval appropriations since the war quite out of proportion to its real defense needs.

At the same time they wish to pay tribute to Admiral Saito's candid and constructive article, which it is felt helps to clear the air, notably on the subject of the futility of any Japanese-American conflict.

Housing Program A U. S. Obligation, President Decides

Aid Where Necessary Assured by Policy Roosevelt Announces

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt has determined definitely upon a policy of federal obligation to help provide adequate, low cost housing for the people whose standards of living make it impossible to build.

The extent of immediate federal participation in this sweeping program for slum clearance and rural home construction has not been determined.

But Mr. Roosevelt has laid down the policy that where the pocketbook of folks is too small to obtain private credit for home construction, the Government will offer its help.

In other words, it was stated very bluntly at the little White House in the regular press conference in response to inquiry that the Government does not consider itself licked in the case of people who can't otherwise take care of themselves.

President Roosevelt received a report yesterday from Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper of increasing interest by the people in "worth-while relief work" and of a growing conviction in the country of improvement.

Secretary Roper motored here after a circle through the Southwest and spent the afternoon consulting with the President in the "little White House."

He asserted there was "an immense reservoir of business" in the nation and asserted the plan pronounced here for a tapering off of expenditures and a prevention of further tax increases "is all business is waiting for."

Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, concluded the legislative parley which laid down this strict budget program.

Mr. and Mrs. Edsel Ford of Detroit, who have been visiting here and meeting with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, motored away also.

"People want the needy taken care of," said Secretary Roper. "But they want them taken care of on worthwhile work projects.

"There is a conviction that the individual localities, the states, counties and municipalities must take a more intimate interest and become more intimately identified with relief expenditures to see to it that only the worthy needy get relief and that the interest of the people generally shall be preserved.

"The only thing that disturbs business is the matter of government expenditures, both in volume and in the manner of administrating expenditures. The statement of Senator Robinson for a tapering off of federal expenditures, with no tax increases, is wholesome. This is all business is waiting for."

Flandin Offers Recovery Plan To Aid France

French Premier Outlines New Deal Based on U. S. and Britain

Devaluation Opposed

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 28—Taking America's New Deal and British recovery as examples, but opposing any devaluation of the franc, Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin envisaged energetic measures to bring an early end to French depression, in a banquet address radiocast all over France yesterday.

PARIS, Nov. 28 (AP)—Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin, speaking to the nation last night, outlined his program to bring France out of the industrial doldrums.

A program of "depression legislation" for adaptation of industrial production to consumption was outlined by the Premier in an address delivered before a banquet of commercial and industrial organizations.

The legislation, the Premier said, "will legalize and render obligatory, only for the duration of the depression and under certain guarantees in favor of consumers, producers' agreements tending to regulate production.

"A committee of experts will decide, moreover, what industries cost the country more than they yield and those which must be protected."

Cites Roosevelt

Appealing to the people to quit listening to "the defeatists of 1934" and unite to fight "exploiters of civil war," M. Flandin answered demands for constitutional reform by citing the support obtained by President Roosevelt in the United States. He said:

"President Roosevelt did not convoke an assembly for reform of the Constitution before he went to work, although the American Constitution, if it hasn't the same defects as ours, has other defects. In the United States as in England, the entire nation massed behind their chiefs. By neither censorship nor repressive law, but by simple patriotic reflex, paralyzing criticism was branded as cowardice and treason."

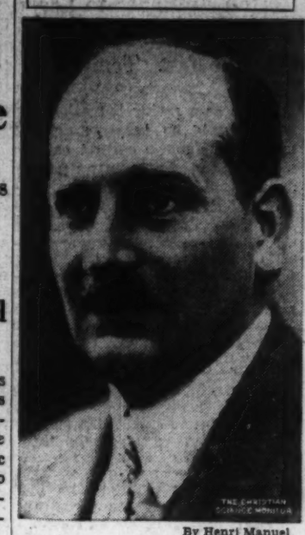
Regulatory

Adjustment of French production to world competition so that France may exchange exports for imports was advocated by the Premier as a step toward recovery of foreign trade.

"There is no other solution for France than to adapt production to consumption," he said in summing up his economic policy.

"Severe regulation" of agricultural production also was proposed by the Premier, who reiterated his intention to cease fixing wheat prices. "Our Christmas gift to poor children will be cheaper bread," he concluded.

France's New Dealer



By Henri Manuel

Pierre Etienne Flandin

Whose Recovery Program Follows Along the General Lines of American NRA and British Recovery

Franco-German Accord on Saar Denied in Paris

Foreign Office Declares Report Ridiculous, but Tension Slackens

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 28—Reports from Saarbrücken of an agreement between French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval and Chancellor Adolf Hitler whereby France would hold off the Saar in return for quick payment for its mines, are utterly without foundation, it is officially stated here.

All such rumors of a Hitler-Laval accord were ridiculed as absurd at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs today.

France remains as ready as before to send troops into the Saar, if they are called for by the Saar Governing Commission.

Furthermore, France's activities in connection with the plebiscite that is to decide whether the Saar will become German or French or remain under the League have not ceased. Reports that M. Laval has instructed the French radio station at Strassbourg to discontinue the weekly Saar broadcast are officially denied.

At the same time it is admitted in official circles that progress of the Rome negotiations has unmistakably lessened the Franco-German tension over the Saar. The French press has accorded a significantly sympathetic reception to appeals from both sides of the Rhine for rapprochement between the two peoples. French diplomatic circles, however, remain rather skeptical, pointing out that if Herr Hitler really wants a rapprochement with France he can easily prove it by returning to Geneva and by joining the Eastern Locarno network of mutual assistance pacts, sponsored by France and Russia.

Paris to Refuse Tokyo's Appeal Against Treaty

Rome Also Reported Opposed to Denunciation of Washington Pact

U. S. Looks to Future

Expected Changes in Naval Status to Have Profound Effect on the Pacific

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 28—The French Government will not denounce the Washington Naval Treaty at the request of Japan, the Monitor is able to state.

Reports from Tokyo that the Japanese Government had asked both the Ambassadors of France and Italy to advise their governments to join in denunciation of the Washington accord are confirmed here. But France, although not entirely content with the treaty, has no intention of abandoning it at present.

While the French Chamber yesterday voted nearly 3,000,000 francs (about $195,000,000) for the 1935 naval budget, the keel of the battle cruiser Strasbourg, sister ship of the Dunkergue, was laid at St. Nazaire. This ship, however, falls within the tonnage allowed France by the Washington Treaty.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME—The Japanese proposal, that Italy should join Japan in denouncing the Washington Naval Treaty, is not likely to be accepted by the Fascist Government, it was learned authoritatively this morning.

It is understood that Premier Benito Mussolini will consult the French Government before making definite decision.

It is from the Washington Naval Treaty that Italy derives a juridical claim for naval parity with France and the Japanese move is considered all the more unfortunate since it is bound to raise afresh the vexed problem of Franco-Italian parity in other categories of ships not covered by the Washington Treaty. This is a question which France and Italy decided to put temporarily aside to facilitate negotiations for the settlement of outstanding problems.

Rather than denounce the treaty, Italy would favor re-examination of the whole naval problem.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 28—At the next meeting of the Japanese and British naval experts, the former are to suggest their actual figures in answer to British questions as to the size of respective fleets the Monitor is informed from an authoritative Japanese source.

It is emphasized that this démarche is in no sense a definite proposal. It is wholly tentative. Nevertheless, it is regarded as an encouraging sign of better prospects for the conversations.

Changed Navy Status Expected to Lead U. S. To League and Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—America's changed position in international affairs when the existing naval treaties are scrapped—a development now generally accepted here as inevitable—has become the most absorbing question in State Department and diplomatic circles during the past few days.

One aspect of the situation as seen in some circles is the possibility that the United States will move closer toward the World Court and the League of Nations in the hope of finding some substitute for the lost equilibrium in the Pacific. While official circles see little or no reason for such a development, peace societies and international groups persist in finding this brighter side in the present situation.

The more immediate question under consideration is the probable fate of the Nine Power and Four Power Pacts, the two basic charters for existing relations in the Pacific which are linked closely to the threatened naval treaties.

Each Part of Whole

The State Department takes the view that, although the three documents are not bound to each other legally, they are nevertheless, in fact, essential portions of one general settlement of all relations in the Far East and the Pacific. They look upon the naval treaties as the evidence of intention on the part of the contracting parties to observe the Nine Power and Four Power Pacts.

The American contention is, therefore, that these last two pacts become meaningless the moment the naval treaties are scrapped, although they continue in theoretical force.

If this contention is accepted it follows that the end of the naval treaties will also mean the end of:

1. "Open door" guarantees in China embodied in the Nine Power Pact.
2. Agreements covering fortifications in the Pacific area under the Four Power Pact.
3. Mandatory arbitration of all disputes arising in the Pacific between the United States, Britain, France and Japan under the Four Power Pact.

Colorful St. James's Reception Sets Stage for Royal Wedding

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Cheering crowds swept across The Mall in front of Buckingham Palace today, surrounded the automobile in which the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina of Greece, whom he will marry tomorrow, were riding, and forced it to stop almost five minutes before police could clear the way for its passage.

The couple were on their way to a luncheon with the Duke and Duchess of York. Neither the Duke nor the Princess appeared upset under the avalanche of the crowd. Both sat back smilingly in the automobile and waved their hands as members of the throng climbed up on the runningboard of the Duke's sport car, offering their congratulations and good wishes for the forthcoming marriage.

Fog plunged festive London into near-darkness today but an official announcement said there would be no change in arrangements for the wedding tomorrow.

The Duke dines tonight with Princess Marina and his and her parents in a small family party.

Thousands flocked into London today, hopeful for a glimpse of the couple tomorrow as they travel to and from Westminster Abbey, where the marriage ceremony will be performed. A reception at St. James's Palace in honor of Princess Marina topped pre-nuptial social activities today.

More than 2000 persons, including Ambassador Robert W. Bingham of the United States and Mrs. Bingham, attended the St. James's Palace reception. The palace was so packed that more than one hour was required for those present to ascend the grand staircase leading to the state apartment on the second floor, where the wedding presents were displayed.

It seemed that half the population of London packed streets in the neighborhood of the palace, watching the reception guests come and go. Police had a difficult job controlling traffic, but the crowds everywhere were good-humored.

Belgium's "Sailor Prince," Prince Charles, has come across the Channel to represent his country at tomorrow's wedding.

The ceremony at Westminster Abbey will begin at 11 a. m. (6 a. m., E. S. T.). Then the couple will return for the Greek Orthodox ceremony at Buckingham Palace.

After a wedding breakfast, the bride and bridegroom will drive to Paddington Station and board a train to a country estate at Himley for the first part of their honeymoon. Later they will go to Italy.

Grand Jury Foreman Gets Prison Sentence For Telling Evidence

Exactly four weeks after George Anderson was arrested for disclosing sacrosanct evidence heard by the Federal Grand Jury, he was today sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The speedy justice meted out to the former Grand Jury foreman, it was said today, may well constitute a record for the court system.

This concludes only one of two trials which Anderson faced. The other, on charges of accepting a bribe, is scheduled for early December.

This was the first time in Massachusetts court history that evidence before a Grand Jury was aired in court. Legally, what is said in the Grand Jury room is never to be disclosed thereafter. Doors are locked while the Grand Jury is in session; records are locked up thereafter.

As soon as the tradition was broken, and the Grand Jury evidence brought before the court, Anderson changed his plea from not guilty to guilty. Sentence was at once pronounced.

By far the most serious charge against Anderson is the allegation of accepting a bribe, to come before the court shortly. It resulted from a spectacular grand jury inquiry into ERA graft allegation, just before the national election—which the grand jury undertook at Anderson's insistence, it was said.

Crop Sabotage in Central Asia Gets Action by Communist Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Nov. 28—Moscow actively intervened for the first time today in the troubled affairs of Central Asian republics, where disorganization of cotton growers has caused a partial breakdown in cotton harvesting and state deliveries from the region which is the chief source of cotton for Soviet mills.

The Communist Party's central committee decreed removal and trial of many principal party and government leaders in Uzbekistan where 22 collective farm officials were already shot during recent weeks and many others are accused.

The Soviet press reports similarly unsatisfactory conditions in the cotton-growing regions of Turkmenistan and Tadjikistan, where the investigation has not yet been completed.

Today's decree stated the yearly cotton plan has been completely fulfilled by only 71 per cent, compared with 93 per cent during the same time last year, and during the past fortnight the plan has fulfilled only 3 per cent.

The decree declares that despite repeated warnings regional party and governmental chieftains had "disorganized work collectives, restored idlers, saboteurs and kulaks whom the peasants themselves had turned out."

Investigation by Valerian Kuibesheff, member of the Moscow Politt Bureau, revealed "intolerable maladministration, disorganization of collectives and sabotaging of harvesting and deliveries."

Mr. Kuibesheff reported several instances where cotton fields were deliberately inundated or prematurely tilled, thereby spoiling the harvest.

The decree concludes: "Not one attempt to spoil or destroy cotton must be left unpunished."

Thanksgiving Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Nov. 29, a legal holiday.

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Thanksgiving Day Service In The Mother Church

The annual Thanksgiving Day service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be held Thursday morning at 10:45 o'clock in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The service will include the reading of the Lesson-Sermon on "Thanksgiving" as given in the Christian Science Quarterly, and the devotion of a part of the time to brief testimonies by members of the congregation expressive of Thanksgiving sentiment.

State Salary Cuts Wiped Out in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 28 (AP)—Salary cuts ranging from 10 to 30 per cent, under which state employees have worked since April, 1933, were wiped out by Gov. Louis J. Brann and the Executive Council today.

Restoration of the original pay scale cost an additional $250,000 to $275,000 a year, Controller William A. Runnells said.

The salary cuts were 10 per cent for all employees receiving less than $1000 a year with a sliding scale up to 30 per cent for those receiving $6000 or more.

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Visitors to Russia Glimpse Picture Of Soviet Future

Boston Audience to Learn of Unique Development in Fast Tempo

Russia as a roving journalist and lecturer sees its progress and its people, as a movie camera catches each dramatic stride in its mighty Communistic march—this is what Tom Cobb can offer from his vivid recollections of a recent journey through the Soviet State and Siberia with Julien Bryan.

Mr. Cobb has just arrived in Boston ahead of Mr. Bryan, who is to give an illustrated lecture at the Repertory Theater, Dec. 7, at 8:30 o'clock, under the auspices of the American Russian Institute's New England branch.

Prof. W. B. Hocking of Harvard University is the regional president, and Dr. William Allan Neilson is national president of the institute which forms a meeting ground for all those, regardless of political opinions or sympathies, who seek to keep posted on the social and cultural progress of Soviet Russia.

Russia of the Future

Boston heard Mr. Bryan last year, and saw his moving picture record of "Russia as It Is." This year's lecture, judging by his fellow traveler's enthusiastic off-stage summary of their recent tour, might aptly be termed, "Russia as It Is Going."

The pair struck out across Russia this time at a significant point, the much publicized White Sea Canal, which is one of the outstanding public utility developments in the new régime. This strategic cutoff of the Scandinavian Peninusla, Mr. Cobb said, is an engineering feat which Russians rank with Suez, Panama, and Kiel.

This year the two American travelers concentrated on Siberia, making their headquarters in Irkutsk near the Mongolian border. They traversed the Tunki Valley in the time of the wheat harvest.

The men spent two weeks on Lake Baikal, largest in Asia, cruising in a boat belonging to the biology department of the University of Irkutsk. The lake is about the size of Lake Michigan.

Instead of the desolate country he had pictured, Mr. Cobb said the Baikal region has spectacular scenery, snow-capped peaks in the distance with the less mountainous parts not unlike the country of northern sections of Maine or Minnesota. The lake freezes over completely in one night, he was told, so solidly that a team can be driven over it. Mr. Cobb didn't remain to investigate a native legend that the lake always freezes over on Christmas eve.

Angara River, outlet of Baikal, is to be impounded for a hydroelectric power project developing 10 times the electric energy produced by the Dnieperstroi Dam.

Mr. Cobb saw some curious contrasts as a result of the mechanical invasion of the Soviet development. He found, for instance, Bureat Mongolian natives, who had never seen an automobile, engaged in building an airport on the shore of Lake Baikal.

The people in that part of Siberia, Mr. Cobb says, are experiencing a dramatic change from the most primitive existence to the new Soviet culture. He says that in many cases moving pictures are introduced among people who have never seen an ordinary photograph, and that radios come in many instances before the installation of electric lights.

Mr. Cobb went it alone into the remote Siberian region of Birobidjan, autonomous Jewish republic on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Jews from the Crimea and Ukraine, and some from Poland, comprise the population. Birobidjan is 10 days' ride on the Trans-Siberian from Moscow.

'Russia as It Is Going'

Pictures Taken in Land of Soviets by American Visitors — Photographs by Julien Bryan

Left—People's Court in Moscow. Center—Russian Girl in Modern Dress, Showing Style Trends. Right—Primitiveness Is Still Shown at Kultuk on Lake Baikal Where the Family Ablutions Are Made in the Open Air.

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cloudy, threatening and mild weather tonight and Thursday, occasionally with light rain; slightly warmer tonight; colder by Friday morning; moderate east to southeast winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional rain tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight; mild temperature Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional rain tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight; mild temperature Thursday.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southeast winds over north portion, increasing east and southeast winds becoming fresh over south portion and overcast weather with occasional rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	50	New Orleans	62	74
Bermuda	66	..	New York	50	50
Chicago	48	50	Norfolk	56	58
Denver	22	36	Philadelphia	54	54
Helena	30	32	St. Louis	46	58
Jacksonville	62	62	St. Paul	34	40
Kansas City	44	48	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	54	72	Washington	52	52
Miami	76	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 28.
B—Maximum Nov. 27

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 4:14 p. m., Thursday 4:52 a. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 8.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; slight rainfall; Maximum temperature 47 above zero; minimum 22 above.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	NBC dance music..	Baseball school....	Adventure sketch...
5:15	Charles Little, violin.	Tom Mix, sketch..	Yankee Singers....	"Skippy sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	Musical drama....	"Jack Armstrong"...	"Melody Mart"....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	Adventure sketch...	CBS vocalist.....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	'New Deal & Farmer'	sketches; music..	Melody Limited....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	Political talk.....	"The Shadow,"...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	"Whistler & Dog"...	network sketch..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Salute program....	"Myrt and Marge"...	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation music....	Gene and Glenn....	"Just Plain Bill"...	Fisher's Orch.....
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch...	Popular vocal.....	Bede Best, songs...	Golf lesson.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch...	"Uncle Ezra" sk...	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	"14-Carat Lead," net-	Mary Pickford and	Male quartet.....	ERA Orchestra....
8:15	work sketch.....	stock company....	Edwin C. Hill....	"Adult Education"
8:30	Speaker; music.....	Popular soloists &	Varieties; De Wolf	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Minstrel duo.....	orchestra.....	Hopper; music...	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Nino Martini;	Funk Orchestra...
9:15	Sing," sketch.....	night: Fred Allen;	chorus; orchestra.	Organ recital....
9:30	John Charles Thomas,	soloists: players	"Adventures of	Davis Orchestra....
9:45	baritone	and orchestra....	Gracie"; orch....	News Service.....
10:00	Martha Baird, piano	Guy Lombardo's	Relay to and from	Perley Stevens &
10:15	Madame Sylvia.....	Orch.; Pat Barnes	Little America....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Simmy Liner and his	"One Man's Fam-	Joe Rines's Orch-	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	dance orchestra.....	ily," dramatic sk	estra; soloists....	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; events...	News Service.....	Leon Belasco and
11:15	Rines Orchestra.....	Voice of Romance..	Marshard's Orch..	his orchestra.....
11:30	"Dead Men Frowl,"	Art Kassel and his	Ozzie Nelson and	Will Alexander &
11:45	dramatic sketch.....	orchestra	his orchestra....	his orchestra....

Thursday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Detroit Lions-Chicago	Treasure Chest....	Voice of Experience	Noonday Musicale:
12:15	Bears professional	NBC comedy duo..	"The Gumps".....	soloists; orch.....
12:30	football game, from	Harvest Cantata:	"Smiling Ed".....	String ensemble,
12:45	Detroit; Graham Mc-	by Carl Maria	Shoppers' Exch.:	from network....
1:00	Namee and Don Wil-	von Weber; mixed	talks; records....	CBS dance music.
1:15	son, announcers.....	chorus recital....	Gossip Club.....	Farm-Garden talk.
1:30	"Vic and Sade".....	"Air Breaks," pop-	News Service.....	'Story Behind Song'
1:45	Reports; features....	ular variety.....	Pat Kennedy; orch.	String ensemble...
2:00	"Let's Talk Turkey";	Food talk.....	Penn-Cornell foot-	Male quartet.....
2:15	holiday music.....	Via's Orchestra...	ball game.....	Corea Orchestra...
2:30	"Smackouts"; sketch's	Silver Lining Hour	Pennsylvania-Cor-	Piano recital.....
2:45	Alabama - Vanderbilt	"Vic and Sade"...	nell football	News Service.....
3:00	football game, from	"Ma Perkins".....	game, fr'm Frank-	Classic Album; rec-
3:15	Birmingham, Ala....	'Dreams C'me True'	lin Field, Phila-	ord program.....
3:30	Alabama - Vanderbilt	Women's Radio Re-	delphia, Ted Hus-	Organ recital by
3:45	football game.....	view; talks; music	ing, announcer...	Harry Rodgers....
4:00	Alabama - Vanderbilt	Blue Room Echoes;	Penn-Cornell foot-	Hits and Encores;
4:15	football game.....	concert ensemble.	ball game.....	shopping talks,
4:30	Alabama - Vanderbilt	NBC vocalist.....	Dick Messner and	interspersed with
4:45	football game.....	Curtis radio chat..	his orchestra.....	recordings.....
5:00	Alabama - Vanderbilt	Parent - Teachers	CBS vocalist.....	Talk, Fred Hoey..
5:15	football game.....	Congress: talks..	'Once Upon a Time'	'Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	"Little Women"...	"Jack Armstrong"...	"Varieties"; popu-
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Buddy and Blake.	High school scores.	lar music prog....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Studio speaker.....	sketches; music..	Melody Limited....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	Football talk.....	Fisher Orchestra..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Alexander Orch....	Musical; report....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Neal O'Hara.....	"Myrt and Marge"...	News Service.....
7:15	"Gems of Melody";	Gene and Glenn...	"Just Plain Bill"...	Renard Orchestra.
7:30	chorus; orchestra...	After Dinner Revue	Jack Smith, orch..	Golf lesson.....
7:45	"Joe and Bateese"...	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter news	Willard Alexander
8:00	Orrin White, songs...	Vallee Orchestra;	Russian music	and his orchestra
8:15	Jaysnoffs, pianos....	Don Cossacks;	CBS piano team ..	Double quartet....
8:30	Talk, Dean Archer....	Bert Lahr; Hey-	Forum of Liberty:	DeCaesare String
8:45	Edmond Boucher, bass	wood Broun.....	speakers; music..	Ensemble recital.
9:00	Death Valley Days,,	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.:	Funk Orchestra...
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	talks; soloist....	Organ; soloist....
9:30	"Musical Keys"; nar-	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring & his	Davis Orchestra...
9:45	rator; soloists.....	Voorhees Orch..	Pennsylvanians ..	News Service.....
10:00	Sammy Liner and his	Paul Whiteman's	Forty-five Minutes	Perley Stevens and
10:15	dance orchestra.....	Music Hall; tab-	in Hollywood; so-	his orchestra.....
10:30	"Economic Planning,"	loid musical com-	loists; sketch; or.	Alexander Orch....
10:45	NBC speakers.....	edy; soloists.....	Musical Rhymester	Polish program....
11:00	Reports; features....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Jack Little and
11:15	Joe Rines's Orchestra	Voice of Romance.	Renard Orchestra.	his orchestra.....
11:30	Eddie Duchin and his	Anson Weeks and	Clyde Lucas and	Jack Marshard &
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Friday's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:30 WAAB, "Some New Techniques for Judging Literature," Dr. E. D. Starbuck.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, NBC String Symphony, Frank Black, conductor.
11:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; conservation day program.

After Luncheon

2:00 WAAB, "Government," Dr. Howard E. Wilson, Harvard.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air program.
3:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
3:30 WBZ, Dedication of new Columbia University Library from New York City.
4:00 WNAC, Symposium on Social Insurance, Matthew Woll and Noel Sargent.
4:30 WEEI, W. J. Henderson, music critic; Florence Easton; London Quartet.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 WBZ, "Growing Pains in the New Deal," George A. Sloan, textile official.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Red Davis" sketch with Olin Dutra, golf champion.
8:00 WEEI, Grantland Rice, football talk; Jessica Dragonette; quartet; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Intimate Revue: Dwight Fiske; J. Harold Murray; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, ERA Opera Orchestra and vocal soloists.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Frank Mun and Vivienne Segal; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "March of Time," dramatized news of the week.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker and company; Leon Belasco and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Hollywood Hotel: guest screen players; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Al Bernard-Paul Dumont and their Burnt Cork Dandies; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, "Singing Wind," from Chicago.
12:15 WEEI, Third act of "Faust" by members of San Francisco Opera Company.

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Maine Board Named To Study Free Port Plan for Portland

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 28 (AP)—A seven-man commission to determine how the Port of Portland may be rehabilitated, even if it required petitioning for a free port, was appointed yesterday by Gov. Louis J. Brann.

The commission was composed of John B. Woodbury of South Portland, Edward Chase of Cape Elizabeth, Nathan W. Thompson of South Portland, Walter G. Davis of Portland, John Hyde of Westbrook, Michael Gorham and Vernon W. Kimball of Portland.

Governor Brann said:

"The serious decline in the business of Maine's largest seaport is a matter of real concern to all the people of Maine.

"I desire the commission, not only to investigate all feasible means of developing the Port of Portland, but to specifically ascertain the merits of the free port plan and determine the advisability of applying immediately to the Federal Government to make Portland a free port."

Submarines Renamed

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 28 (AP)—The Secretary of the Navy, Claude A. Swanson, has ordered officials of the Portsmouth Navy Yard to change the names of two submarines assigned to the yard for construction The Perch will be named the Plunger and the Pickerel will be named the Pollack.

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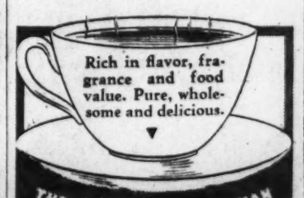
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N. E. Home-Comers on the Way

Curley Plans 'Thinkers Board'

Age Pensions Via Racing Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Curley told the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

An epigram from the Curley speech set forth the philosophy back of the new move. "Law-making bodies are necesary," he said. "But they need someone to do their thinking for them.

"I was in Congress, so I know."

By no means novel is Mr. Curley's conception of a brain trust—in fact, he beat Mr. Roosevelt to the mark with just such a group when Mayor. Regularly, he met with thinkers from all schools of economic thought, and discussed problems of the early depression. Many of them were from the idea incubators over at Harvard—professors in the various fields.

At the time, several persons attending this earlier brain trust commented on the great value of the discussions there. To Mr. Curley, they gave free credit for a useful idea.

So perhaps, it is fairer to say that Mr. Roosevelt Curleyized Washington, with his brain trust idea—and that now Mr. Curley carries his own favorite plan from City Hall to State House.

At any rate, the new state planning board, as Mr. Curley will probably call it, bids fair to fill a new function for the Legislature—that of doing its thinking for it.

Pensions via Races

New Hampshire was abuzz today about a proposed old-age pension bill to be financed by Rockingham Park horse racing.

George L. Brady of Salem, where the race track is located, announced the bill yesterday and filed it in Concord today. Features of the bill:

1. New Hampshire to take over Rockingham Park as a State Park.
2. Two annual sweepstakes on July 4 and Labor Day to be run.
3. All persons over 60 years of age with assets of less than $5000 who have lived 10 years or more in New Hampshire to receive $40 a month.
4. This ambunt made possible by income of $10,000,000 left after all racing expenses have been paid.
5. If income is under $10,000,000 monthly payments would be relatively less; if over $10,000,000, relatively more.
6. The recipient to be free to spend the income when and where he likes and not be required to spend it before receiving the next month's pension check.
7. Tickets for the two lotteries, to be known as the New Hampshire Sweepstakes, will sell at $2 each. Every city and town clerk will be an agent, while others may be appointed. Agents will keep 10 per cent of the price of each ticket they sell.
8. In order to give Salem aid, the entire net income of two days, one in each race meet, will be given to the town.

* * *

Gambling opponents analyzed the plan as follows:

With the elderly people, in whom everyone is interested, getting $40 a month, with every town and city clerk pushing sales of tickets because of an easy 10 per cent profit, with the cloak of respectability being given to the track by its being taken over as a state park—and incidentally thereby escaping taxation—the Brady plan cleverly combines the present public consciousness of the need for age pensions with the equally current public gambling mood. This wide public appeal would make for acceptance and thus firmly intrench horse race gambling in New Hampshire.

Tardy ERA'ers

When some employer doesn't like his workers persistently showing up late, and does something about it, no one hears about it. But just let Uncle Sam do the same—and there is much flutter. The ERA, living in a goldfish bowl, found that out today.

Administrator Rotch called for written excuses for tardiness—and threatened to dock vacation time for unexcused lateness. There was too much laxity, he said.

And in no time all Boston was reading about the indignation of the workers. Reports flew around that the excuses to be presented by certain peppery girls would take prizes in any contest. Said one: "I'm going to say I burned the water and had to make the coffee over again. The very idea!"

Mr. Rotch, it was privately said, bit his tongue and longed for the reasonable discipline that any private employer can ask for, and receive.

Threats Tabooed

"The ERA will not stand for its local officials influencing its workers in the December local elections." This curt statement of State ERA Director Arthur G. Rotch today went out through the mails to every local administrator.

"From several sources," Mr. Rotch said, "I have received reports that ERA workers are threatened with loss of their jobs unless they vote for this or that candidate.

"I hereby state to you the ERA policy: no worker shall be intimidated or threatened. All shall be free to vote as they choose. Under no circumstances shall any political considerations be allowed to menace a job.

"To foremen and superintendents: hands off."

Election of Boards

Last season bills in the Massachusetts Legislature seeking extension of public ownership and operation of utilities were turned aside by either the House or Senate—mostly the Senate. When the anti-utility workers met failure in the Legislature, they decided that better rates at least could be established, and so they turned to the Public Utilities Commission, which was formed to supervise and control utilities.

But nothing happened. Then the anti-futility groups decided that commissions are probably formed to make political plums, since they are all appointive jobs, that therefore politics was stopping the parade to get lower rates.

So a bill has been filed by Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, seeking the election of the public utility commissions instead of their appointment by the Governor and confirmation by his council. Elected commissioners would be expected to lend a more sympathetic ear to the public and to do the utmost within the limitations of the commission's power to get lower rates.

Tunnel Road Stalled

Highway postponed. No more state funds. This news from the Department of Public Works today would not be significant except for one fact: The stretch of highway in question is the link from the East Boston Tunnel to the northern radial highway. On this stretch of road the city was depending to get more tunnel traffic—to reduce the zooming deficits of the "white elephant."

So it works out this way: No state funds—no reduced city payments on the tunnel deficit.

The hope is to corral the funds from some source as soon as possible. For with a straight and clear run from the center of down-town Boston out onto the Revere Beach highways and the Newburyport Turnpike—the tunnel would assume a strategic position in northbound traffic. The city will not relax its efforts to find the money somewhere.

Fixers Fixed

"Things were 'straightened out' with the police." At these words today, the Boston Liquor Licensing Board sat up with a jolt. "The Brokers' Club . . ." the witness said; "Liquor served after one o'clock in the morning . . . police present. . . . Things were 'straightened out' with them."

At this, Police Sergeant Patrick Flannery galvanized into action. He phoned the police station covering the Brokers' Club, came steaming back into the hearing before the Licensing Board. "The Captain wants the license taken away," he said. And the board showed that it, too, could speed.

"License revoked — permanently. Next case!"

A new speed record for action was thus hung up by the board. Its witness had been one of the club's original incorporators, so his testimony was accepted as correct.

Meanwhile, three more restaurants became taverns. The board's investigators had made a report: "These 'restaurants' sell 95 per cent liquor. Women brawl in on Shawmut Avenue."

Said the board, these shall henceforth be taverns, close at 11 o'clock instead of one, bar women.

Tag or Not to Tag?

Did you get a set of traffic rules when you took your driving license test? Well, in two weeks you can get another rule book which you won't read, either. All Boston's new traffic regulations are rolling off the presses today and only 5000 copies are to be printed. First come, first served. Apply at police headquarters.

This brings to mind the story of three policemen. The scene was just outside the Federal Building, the other day, in the middle of the street. Up came a man to complain about being tagged. The officer on the job said the man jolly well deserved being tagged—no one could park there now over half an hour. Then up spoke another officer standing by. "You could'da stayed there an hour, in my opinion," he opined.

At this point, up came a traffic officer. "That's a special place. You can't get tagged there at all," he said to the astonished group.

The first officer shook his head sadly. "You just can't figure it out," he confided. "It beats the Dutch."

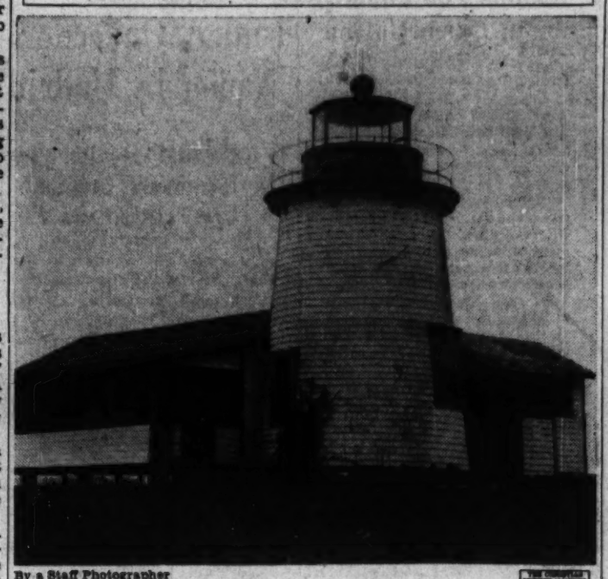
Perhaps someone will recommend the new pamphlet.

Labor Relations Board Unaware of Ludlow Strike

LUDLOW, Mass., Nov. 28 (AP)—Strikers of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates have just learned that the National Labor Relations Board in Washington had not heard of any strike in Ludlow.

A letter from Paul M. Herzog, assistant to the executive secretary of the National Relations Board, stated that there was no record of any labor dispute at Ludlow in the files and advised bringing the issue to the immediate attention of the First District Regional Labor Board in Boston. The letter was in answer to one sent by the Ludlow Taxpayers Association asking for help in the dispute.

Cottage Has 'Light in the Window'



By a Staff Photographer

Abandoned Lighthouse Remodeled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTHAM, Mass.—Three old lighthouses that served as guides to mariners for many years have been abandoned for that purpose by the Government and a new and powerful lighthouse substituted. The old ones were sold, moved to sites nearer the "settled" area, and remodeled into attractive cottage houses. A retired master mariner, no doubt, would be especially delighted to make a home in such surroundings. The Government is making a practice of selling such structures when they cease to be useful for the purposes built.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CALLING ALL STARS" (Shubert). Lew Brown's new revue with Phil Baker, Lou Holtz, Patricia Bowman, Mitzi Mayfair and others. 8:15. Matinee tomorrow. 2.

"BRING ON THE GIRLS" (Plymouth). The authors of "Of Thee I Sing," turn their attention to the New Deal. With Jack Benny. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow. 2.

"SO MANY PATHS" (Majestic). With Norma Terris. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow. 2.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" (Hollis). Comedy centering around custom of bundling. 8:30.

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW" (Copley). Caravan Players. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S — "The White Parade," with John Boles and Loretta Young. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8. Preview, "Anne of Green Gables." 10 and 11:15.

BOSTON — "Lady by Choice," with Carole Lombard and May Robson. Vaudeville. 10:16 a. m., 1:20, 4:24, 7:26, 10:32.

EXETER—"Judge Priest." 2:30, 6:30, 9:10. Also "Adventure Girl."

FINE ARTS — "Power," with Conrad Veidt. From "Jew Suss." Colored cartoon. Educational shorts. 1:30, 4:20, 6:45, 9:15.

ORPHEUM—"The Merry Widow," with Jeanette MacDonald and Maurice Chevalier. Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—"College Rhythm," with Jack Oakie, Lyda Roberti, Lanny Ross and Joe Penner. Stage, Ina Ray Hutton and girl orchestra. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15.

MODERN—James Cagney in "The St. Louis Kid." 9:28, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:12, 9:45. Also "Dangerous Corner."

SCOLLAY—"The Gay Divorcee." Vaudeville. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

UPTOWN—Will Rogers in "Judge Priest." 2:28, 5:36, 8:44. Also "The Gay Divorcee."

STATE—"Kid Millions" with Eddie Cantor treasure hunting in Egypt and giving mammoth ice cream party in Brooklyn. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50. Preview, Greta Garbo in "The Painted Veil." 11:30.

FENWAY (AND PARAMOUNT — "Chu Chin Chow." Elaborate version of famous war time stage success. Fenway, 1:44, 4:29, 7:14, 9:59. Paramount, 10:21 a. m., 1:08, 3:53, 6:42, 9:29. Also "Ready for Love."

TREMONT — Katharine Hepburn in "Christopher Strong," and Adrienne Ames in "Death Kiss." 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street." 3, 6:05, 9:10. Also "Million Dollar Ransom."

STRAND—"Broken Dreams." 1, 3:34, 6:48, 9:43. Also "The Party's Over."

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Dudley Street Baptist Church, 139 Dudley Street, Roxbury. 8.

Other Events

TONY SARG'S MARIONETTES — "Faust, the Wicked Magician." Twice each day this week. Tremont Temple. 10:30 a. m. and 2:30.

ERA CIVIC THEATER—Group A. "The Lady of the Camellias," in modern dress. Roxbury School Center, Greenville and Winthrop Streets, Roxbury. 8.

ERA CIVIC THEATER—Negro Group C. Three one-act plays: "Weary Traveler," written by one of the cast, H. Jack Bates; "Cruiter"; "Broken Banjo." William Blackstone School Center, Blossom St., West End. 8.

Tomorrow

New Movie Programs

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — W. C. Fields in "It's a Gift," and Jackie Cooper in "Peck's Bad Boy."

KEITH'S—"Anne of Green Gables."

BOSTON—"The Captain Hates the Sea."

STATE—"The Painted Veil," with Greta Garbo.

Hockey

ARENA—Cubs vs. Providence. 8:30.

Friday

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Christian Symbolism," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

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Peace Delayed in Gran Chaco By Question of Land Seized In Bolivian-Paraguayan War

Possible Basis for Arbitration Provides Withdrawal of Two Armies, Acceptance of Peace Terms, or Final Decision by League of Nations

Weekly Latin-American Article

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Peace for the Gran Chaco is apparently not lingering immediately around the corner, despite the somewhat optimistic reports from the League of Nations at Geneva.

Frequent cabled information from Latin America relates of youths of 16 and men of 50 to 60 years fighting the Bolivian-Paraguayan war, and indicates that the conflict is prolonged by an unfortune although not insurmountable difficulty.

Paraguay, it is stated, would welcome the cessation of hostilities, but would retain all territories it has conquered pending settlement by a neutral commission. Bolivia, on the other hand, keen for the war to end, would not agree while the commission meets to the occupancy by Paraguay of the lands the later has already won.

Which belligerent a person on the sidelines favors depends largely upon how the claims of the respective countries to the Gran Chaco are considered.

Summary of Claims

Paraguay lays title to the region through grants made by the King of Spain during colonial days, through the development of sections along the Pilcomayo and Paraguay Rivers, and through its interpretation of a decision handed down during 1878 by President Hayes of the United States.

Bolivia bases its claims on grants given by the same King of Spain during colonial days; on Paraguyan recognition, some years ago, of certain Bolivian territorial rights; and also on the fact that Bolivia was established from the Audiencia of Chacros, a region whose limits, it says, extended to the Paraguay River along the eastern section of the territory under dispute.

Recently representatives of both parties to the Chaco controversy presented their arguments to a group of students of Latin-American affairs. It is interesting to note that when the opinion of each member of the group was ascertained Bolivia and Paraguay had an equal number of supporters! If such a gathering was unable to arrive at the same conclusion how can the casual observer frame an intelligent opinion from news sent north by newspapers of the warring republics?

Grounds for Arbitration

In the face of a well-defined opinion that the cessation of the Gran Chaco war is of supreme importance, none of the ideas for the termination of the struggle thus far advanced, and they have been numerous, have appealed much to the belligerents. Yet from the many suggestions put forth certain proposals might well be culled which, rearranged, would present an arbitration program entirely feasible, even if not altogether satisfying to both sides.

Under such a program both armies would be ordered to withdraw from the disputed area, and except for enough troops to act as border patrols, be demobilized. Representatives from Bolivia and Paraguay could then convene in a neutral country to arrange terms of peace.

Should the belligerent countries fail to come to an agreement a similar effort could be undertaken by a commission of Latin-American nations and the United States. If this inter-American commission in turn were unsuccessful the League of Nations might then be called upon to attempt a complete settlement.

Status During Armistice

That fighting should stop and the armies be demobilized while peace terms are being discussed is most essential, since a continuation of war would minimize the chances of any conference's success. Army officers, high in command, would not be inclined to listen to peace terms requiring relinquishment of territory won in battle.

Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the League of Nations were finally called upon to take a hand, and that the belligerents refused to accept the League's terms. Would the League then call upon all member-nations to declare an economic blockade on Bolivia and Paraguay and to sever diplomatic relations?

And in this event, how far might the consideration of inter-American trade outweigh the mandate of a body sometimes thought to be unfamiliar with and not greatly interested in Latin-American affairs?

Russia's interest in having the Chaco war brought to a close by the League of Nations aroused comment in many quarters, and the Czechoslovakian delegate's concern over a "prompt adjustment" is hailed as "interference by a person unfamiliar with the situation."

Trading With Belligerents

Brazil and the United States are not members of the League and would not necessarily feel obligated to carry out its mandate. If they did not stop trading with the two warring countries and refused to break off diplomatic relations, is it not likely that the Latin-American members of the League would follow suit?

On the other hand, if it were possible for an inter-American commission to arrive at a solution of the Chaco controversy, a solution which Bolivia and Paraguay were unwilling to accept, would not the United States and Brazil be more inclined to join the Latin-American countries in an economic blockade and the severance of diplomatic relations if this measure were ordered by an inter-American commission rather than by the League?

Rainy Season Due

At all events an acceptable solution of the conflict has not yet been found. A shrug of the shoulders or the remark, "¿Quien sabe?" is the usual response to the query "What's to be done?"

Affairs in the Gran Chaco have reached a point where the exhaustion of one side or the other appears to be the only, though temporary, outcome of hostilities. Continuation of the conflict will result in the destruction of the larger portion of both Bolivian and Paraguayan male population. What possible value can any territory be to a nation which has lost its able-bodied men?

The overdue November rains will soon flood the Chaco. Military movements will necessarily cease until the dry season returns. Meanwhile both Paraguay and Bolivia, despite a declaration that only juridical and arbitral settlement will ever conclusively halt their dispute, pile up enormous debts and watch economic ruin draw closer.

League's Peace Terms Accepted by Bolivia

GENEVA, Nov. 28 (By U. P.)—Decision of Bolivia yesterday to accept the League of Nations Chaco peace plans convinced observers that the formula has a strong chance of success, in view of the fact that the Assembly modified the recommendations to satisfy Paraguayan objections.

Foreign Minister David Alvestegui of Bolivia telegraphed Adolf Costa du Rels, the Geneva delegate, the government decision, and Señor du Rels was expected to communicate the action to the League today.

Meeting of the advisory committee before Dec. 20, the date set, was regarded as possible. Pending starting of the peace machinery, League officials hoped the United States and Brazil would accept invitations to collaborate. Such acceptance, it was believed, would make Paraguayan acceptance virtually certain because the entire American continent would be supporting the League plan.

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Radium Ore Found In Dutch Guiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Georgetown, British Guiana

DR. OTTO VOGT VON SLICKINGEN, Hapsburg Prince and eminent German bacteriologist, has reported the discovery of large deposits of radium ore in Dutch Guiana, near the Brazilian and British Guiana border. Dr. von Slickingen spent 10 months in the South American jungle exploring on behalf of an American scientific institution.

He also reports the discovery of large alluvial deposits of gold in the unexplored areas in the three Guianas about the Amazon district.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

Washington—Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., WOL, 1310kc.

Florida

Jacksonville—Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.

Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WQAM, 560kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Second and last Thursdays, 10 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc.

Hagerstown—Saturdays, Dec. 1, 15, 29, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Newark—Fourth Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

New York

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

New York City—Tuesdays, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Rochester—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.

Syracuse—Fridays, 11:45 a. m., WFBL, 1360kc.

Troy—Second Mondays, 6:30 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.

Utica—Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.

White Plains—Thursday, Nov. 29, 2:30 p. m.; Monday, Dec. 3, 3 p. m., WFAS, 1210kc.

Woodside—Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Greensboro—Sundays, Nov. 25; Dec. 2, 9, 16, 2 p. m., WIBG, 1440kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona—Fourth Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.

Philadelphia—Thursdays, 5:15 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc.

Pittsburgh—Thursdays, Oct. 25 to Jan. 17, 1935, inc., 6:45 p. m., WWSW, 1500kc.

Shamokin—Sundays, 9 a. m., WKOK, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 10:45 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Norfolk—Third Sundays, 2:00 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.

West Virginia

Huntington—Second Mondays, 8:45 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

Canada

Ontario

Hamilton—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Ottawa—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne—Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc.

New Zealand

Auckland—First Tuesdays, 9 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc.

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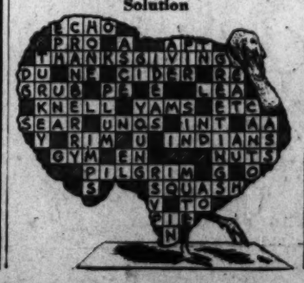

Catalonia Comes Under Governor Named by Madrid

Transitional Régime for 'Stormy Petrel State' as Censorship Lifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—During the next three months Spain's stormy petrel, Catalonia, is to be governed by a Commissioner General appointed by the Central Government.

This transitional régime has just been approved by the Spanish Government. Its representative is expected to assume the functions in that region of the President of the Generalitat and his Council, but not those of Parliament, as for the present there is no legislation pending.

The Commissioner General or Governor will have an Advisory Council, whose members will also be nominated by the Cabinet on recommendations made by the Governor.

Censorship Lifted

The censorship on the parliamentary sessions is now lifted, but comments in the press on the sessions will be strictly watched and the writers held responsible. It has also been decided to raise the supension of newspapers in several cases.

Demobilization of the troops which had been delayed through the threat of another strike by Anarchists has now commenced. This indicates the complete cessation of the seditious movement which threatened to involve Spain in civil war.

All services connected with public order in Catalonia will be tied in to the Central Government in future, under the order issued by Premier Alejandro Lerroux this week.

Russian Tie-Up

An important haul has been made by the police of Barcelona in the offices of a new paper called "La Correspondencia Internationl" where a complete card-index system is said to have been found with the names of all Spanish Communists and check-counterfoils of the bank through which money allegedly passed from Russia. Documents revealing the extent of Russian maneuvers in Spain were also seized, it is claimed.

In another raid the police are said to have come across complete plans for the invasion of Spain under the leadership of members of Estat Catalá, the name given to the "independent" Catalan State by zealous separatists.

Catalonia Loses Control Of Public Order Services

MADRID, Nov. 27 (AP)—Premier Alejandro Lerroux announced Wednesday that President Niceto Alcala Zamora had signed a decree placing all the services connected with public order in autonomy-seeking Catalonia under the direction of the Central Government.

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Nationalists Still Claim Gandhi And Expect That Astute Leader To Resume Helm If Necessary

Indian Congressmen Want to Abandon Non-co-operation Attitude and the Mahatma Seems Willing—He'll Work With Peasants for a While

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—The Indian National Congress has been winning a number of seats in the elections for the Legislature.

But the political atmosphere is distinctly easier now that silence has descended upon the welter of words, amendments and counter-amendments of the recent Congress session here.

In the foreground, of course, is Mahatma Gandhi's resignation—which should not be taken too seriously. Mr. Gandhi realizes that Congressmen are keen on going back to the legislatures and abandoning that non-co-operation with the Government which he invoked. Although the Congress says it rejects the proposed advance in constitutional government, it is quite certain those Congressmen who get elected to the Assembly will stay there.

When there they will find they cannot get things their own way. Even with disappointment they will continue to work in the legislatures, as otherwise the other political groups will merely profit from the abstention of Congressmen from ordinary political life.

And Mr. Gandhi realizes that for a time at least Congress' activities will be dull and there will be little he can do in connection with them. His resignation is more apparent than real since all Congressmen emphasize the fact that he is still their leader and he himself says that he will always be available for advice and guidance when wanted.

Another notable feature of this Congress session was the growing influence of the Socialists who just before the Congress met held their own conference and passed resolutions to deal with India which are quite Communistic in their flavor and include the ultimate collectivization of agriculture.

The Socialists did not make enough headway in this Congress to get their resolutions adopted but their growing strength has been indicated and Mr. Gandhi himself has acknowledged it and has said that they are entitled to capture Congress if they can.

What the position comes to is that now Congress has ceased to have mere emotional appeal and is getting back to realities, it is likely to have various groups and factions.

Mr. Gandhi has announced he will devote his energies to the Village Industries Association—an organization he has founded for reviving the decayed and decaying handcraft industries in the villages of India. Some people think that there is more in this move than meets the eye. It is in some quarters regarded as an attempt to awaken the political consciousness of the Indian peasant and perhaps to turn that consciousness against government as now constituted and as it will be constituted under the new reforms.

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Balkan States Woo Bulgaria With More Friendly Attitude Under Titulescu's Direction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—An improved atmosphere is noticeable in the Balkans, it is declared here, since Nicholas Titulescu, the Roumanian Foreign Minister, stopped in Sofia for two days on his way back to Bucharest from Ankara, where he was the leading figure in the conference of the Balkan Entente.

The chief political problem in this corner of the Balkans is still the relation of Bulgaria to its neighbors. The four powers who took territory or populations from Bulgaria at the close of the World War—Turkey, Roumania Yugoslavia and Greece—have long been friendly to one another Their common opposition to a common former enemy somewhat helped as a basis for co-operation.

Need Bulgaria

Therefore, when the "so-called" Balkan Entente was formed at the beginning of this year by an agreement among these four States, it did not bring anything very new or especially important to the Balkans. What was necessary was for Bulgaria to join the Entente, which would thus have united former foes.

All efforts, however, to attract or coerce Bulgaria into the Balkan pact have so far failed. Nevertheless, relations between Bulgaria and its neighbors have been improving. There have lately been manifestations of friendship between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, while Bulgaria's attitude to other Balkan States also has become more friendly. International Balkan intercourse, both official and unofficial, much more courtesy and amiability is now noticeable. The press generally has adopted a more moderate tone and terrorist activity is largely on the decrease.

Good Psychology

Now Mr. Titulescu has given a new emphasis to this tendency. He has ceased to stress Bulgaria's immediate entrance into the Balkan Entente and has begun demonstratively to treat Bulgaria as though she were a member. Psychologically, this is felt to be a wise move. If Bulgaria could be convinced that her neighbors are not arrayed against her, she might, it is suggested, relax her attitude of taut resistance and gradually become accustomed to considering herself a part of an all-inclusive Balkan family.

Naturally, this depends not merely on kind words, but also on the granting of certain demands which Bulgarian public opinion considers very vital. One such demand is now to become a reality as the result of Mr. Titulescu's visit here; a ferry-boat service capable of carrying trains is to be installed between Roumania and Bulgaria across the Danube. This is not much, but it is more than has yet been accomplished and, it is hoped here, is perhaps symbolic. It is not forgotten, however, that Bulgaria has restitution claims just as vital as Hungary has, and the Bulgarian nation can hardly be expected to relinquish them.

Signs of Balkan Amity Found Taking Away Traditional Rivalries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Signs of co-operation among a group of states extending from the German frontier to the gates of Asia are more numerous than is sometimes believed, observers here say.

They point to the results of the recent Ankara Conference of the newly-constituted Balkan Union as an example. This meeting, they say, confirms the impression that the smaller states of Central and South Eastern Europe, including Turkey, have decided to make the United States of Europe an actuality without further delay—at least in their part of Europe.

And they are credited with the intention of achieving this unity in the teeth of stubborn opposition on the part of "revisionists" who favor restoration of the old order with the Hapsburg dynasty "on top."

The Balkan Entente was formed last Ferbuary in Athens. It is not expected to fuse with the Little Entente—just yet—but its spokesmen have affirmed their complete solidarity. Close co-operation for peace is declared to be the mainspring of the two bodies.

What now needs to be done, it is felt, is to put an end once and for all to terrorists and their acts, which are acknowledged to be threatening European consolidation. Any repetition of the Marseilles tragedy must, it is declared, be prevented by international measures.

Already, in Belgrade, the Foreign Ministers of both groups of states announced their policy of peace and emphasized the perfect identity of their aims. Thus the Marseilles crime, instead of striking at the national unity of Yugoslavia, actually has strengthened the bonds between Balkan states.

Moreover, the presence of the Turkish President's bodyguard in Belgrade at the King's funeral was in itself, regarded as a historic milestone in view of the age-long struggles between the Turks and the Southern Slavs. It is known, these observers say, that Russia is partly responsible for the close co-operation of the Near East states.

Simultaneously with the Ankara Conference, an important meeting of the heads of the National Banks of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania took place in Bucharest in which foundations were laid for a permanent financial collaboration of the Little Entente States.

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Alfonso in Italy

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Seeing Sights in "Bella Napoli"

Ex-Monarch is shown walking through the International Show of Colonial Arts recently held in Naples. He is the youngish-looking man in black and with a hat walking between two other men. Evidently they have been inspecting the Tunisian "souks," judging by the jibba worn by one and the turbans worn by others in front of the shops to the right. Whatever his official name, Alfonso is still popularly called "King."

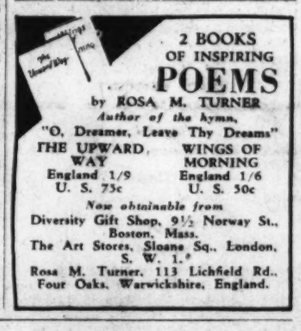
Aberdeen Building Flats for Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Scot.—Blocks of workers' flats built along the lines of the buildings erected by the former Socialist municipality in Vienna are being erected by private enterprise in this Scottish city.

The buildings are to have verandas running their whole length. Each flat will be self-contained. There will be a communal boiler for hot water and a communal laundry.

It is said that the rents will be lower than those charged for municipal flats.



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Honduras Nationalists Win

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Nov. 28 (By U. P.)—Official returns of Sunday's municipal elections, announced yesterday, give the Nationalists a majority of more than 45,000 votes over the Liberals. The latter won Laceiba and San Pedro, and all other large towns were won by the Nationalists.

Madariaga Sees 12-Month Control Of Spain by Right

Restoration of Church Privileges Declared Cardinal Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The possibility of a dictatorship in Spain, headed by Gil Robles, Roman Catholic leader, was discounted by Prof. Salvador de Madariaga, the Republic's first Ambassador to Washington, when questioned recently by a Monitor correspondent as to the relative position of the Roman Catholics and Radicals in the new Spanish coalition.

Professor Madariaga considers that the Rightists may now reckon on some 12 months' control of Spain's political destinies. He does not believe Señor Robles would become Spain's virtual dictator.

A likely forecast of the course of political events during the coming year, according to Professor Madariaga, is a gradual recovery of church rights until the Cortes can be dissolved and a Constituent Assembly elected with the avowed object of deleting Article 26 of the Constitution. This article submits all religious orders to the Law of Associations, forbids state support of the church and deprives the orders of the right to teach and engage in commerce.

This means, in Professor Madariaga's opinion, that the Rightists by skillful government must place themselves in a position to appeal to the people for a new mandate to repeal the Republic's most important reform which annulled the political power of the church.

Tonga Dries Coconuts

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JOHN WANAMAKER
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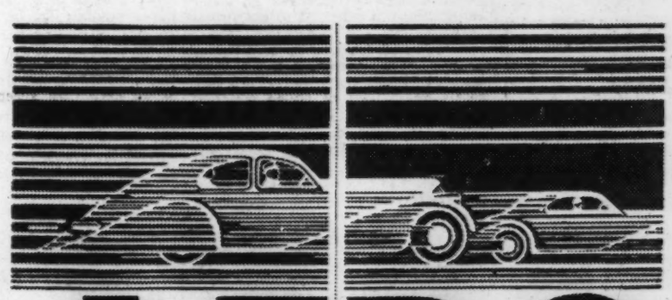

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Further details Friday! Watch for them!

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Curls and More Curls—All Upward Bound

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

'Sculpturing' the Coiffure

Individualism the Slogan—But Curls for All

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
New York

HAIRDRESSING this season is distinctly different from anything that has been seen before in our time. Its basis is no longer waves but flat corkscrew curls arranged in bands, which may form a coronet-like line across the top of the head from ear to ear; or a diagonal path from ear to nape; or form a thickly massed cap-like effect at the back of the head. The neck, however, is swept clean of curls, the movement being swiftly upward. Bangs are modish, but are discouraged for those whose good looks they do not enhance—and these are many. One coiffeur told me that "bangs detract from a look of innocence and artlessness, giving a face an expression of calculating wisdom." One is forced to suspect that these artists become at times a little over-intense! However, it is well to consider the matter before having one's hair clipped for a fringe.

The exposed forhead is also modish, and from it the hair is likely to be drawn up obliquely to a tiara of curls. Sometimes this direct line is broken by a very narrow fillet, scarcely more than a thread. Partings, at the moment, frequently send the hair in two different directions, one straight back along the edge of the parting at its right, the other, on the left, downward in a thickly curled mass. When the severity of the line can be worn becomingly, a flat, uncurled, unwaved plane over the temples is particularly smart.

"It Depends, Madame"

However, what may be denominated as "curly individualism" is the slogan in beauty parlors. The authoritative gentlemen who preside over coiffures stress this individualism always. To one of them I remarked a day or so ago, wishing to seem informed, "The mode now is a flat plane over the ears, is it not, Monsieur?" To which he replied, "It depends, Madame. Now for you I should advise a softer line, but for that lady whose reflection you see in the mirror, yes. Her type is served by coldness and hauteur. There is no mode, Madame, but that of enhancing the glamour of the individual."

One of our department stores employs a sculptor to design coiffures in their beauty salon. Seldom does he take up the weapons of his craft, but he studies each client and then with the eloquent thumb of the clay modeler he indicates to his staff the proper treatment of the tresses.

That hairdressing is a solemn matter the history of costume attests. This notwithstanding the fact that during a brief and comparatively recent period which some of us remember—however strong the longing is to forget it!—ladies merely "did their hair" in front of their own mirrors, gathering it up, sometimes over a "rat" or cushion into a coil on top or torturing it into a "Psyche." Yes, hairdressing among the people of antiquity, and during the Renaissance, and when the Louis of France painted the lily and gilded the rose, was an art or at least an artifice of great moment; and it is one again.

Styles From Antiquity

A study of old volumes on costume and of the heads of statues shows us, moreover, that we have by no means exhausted in the modern world the possibilities which women's locks, long and short, afford. For instance, we have not done much with the Egyptian method of plaiting hair in shoulder-length strands which may be again braided together in some complexity and then trimmed into a shape resembling the "Dutch bob," only longer. Or with the shoulder-length curls of Greece, radiating in all directions from the crown and bound by a fillet or stephane. The Zula warrior, on the other hand, has lent us an idea, for he wore a coronet of stiffened curls. The fourteenth century, too, has made a contribution, for then was worn a glossy ring two or three inches in diameter extending from above the forehead, around the ears to the nape of the neck, formed of tight curls fastened in place by a glutinous substance. In the middle of the eighteenth century curls were stiffened with wire and strips of hair cloth, and piled to incredible summits, where were perched not only plumes and flowers, their stems thrust into vials of water concealed in the coiffure, but also sculptural groups.

Whatever we have undergone in this generation we have also escaped much so far.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Courtesy of Bonwit Teller

Three Styles of Coiffure in the Most Approved Modern Manner. Waves Have Disappeared in Favor of Tight Corkscrew Curls, the Movement Upward. Where Becoming, the Hair Is Brushed Swiftly Off the Forehead. Below Is an Example of the Popular Coronet Curls. This and Upper Left From Designs by M. Leon. Coronet of Curls.

Club Convention Publicity

Taking Care of the 'Before,' 'During' and 'After'

Handling Publicity for Clubs—9

By **Blanche Arter Buhlig**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE question, "How can we get publicity for our convention?" might be answered aptly, "Begin at the preceding convention." Early planning and close co-operation between the convention hostess city, the convention program committee, and the convention publicity chairman are essential to good convention publicity. Frequently favorable news of front-page importance never reaches the editors because the convention publicity was not well planned.

Whatever the gathering, be it a national, state or sectional convention, be it composed of business, professional or volunteer educational and welfare organizations, the same methods and preparation should be followed.

Convention publicity is classified into three divisions—preconvention, convention and post-convention publicity.

Preconvention publicity should begin as soon as any information is available, at the time of the "previous" convention if the date, place, program theme, or any details are decided upon. Throughout the year mention can be made of the convention as occasions arise.

As program, entertainment and hostess city plans are formulated, accounts of them should be sent to the newspapers and press bureaus with pictures of the officers of the organization, program speakers and convention committees' members. Such stories of the convention can also include information about the aims, activities and achievements of the organization holding the convention.

Sources for Assistance

The convention hotel or the Chamber of Commerce of the hostess city frequently offer assistance in gaining convention publicity. In accepting such co-operation it becomes the business of the publicity chairman to insist that emphasis must be upon convention publicity, not upon hotel advertising or the publicizing of the hostess city.

Many opportunities for pre-convention publicity arise during the weeks immediately preceding the convention. The hostess city newspaper will print many convention stories of local interest only, arousing interest in the organization and eliciting financial support for the convention if that is needed.

Stories of greater merit and wider interest can be circulated throughout the State and nation by means of press bureaus such as the Associated Press and the United Press. Such bureaus supply news to newspapers by telegraph—called "wire" service—and through the United States mail—called "mail" service. The mail service circulates stories of less magnitude than the usual "wire" service story. Offices of these bureaus are to be found in the capital city of each state. Newspapers receiving the bureau service also act as bureau correspondents.

To obtain mail service through these bureaus, stories must reach the main service office at least three days, and preferably five days, in advance of the date the story is to be printed. This time allowance is absolutely necessary to permit editing and delivery to the newspapers through the mail. State the release date desired at the top of each story. The bureaus and the newspapers are bound by the newspaper code to respect such dates.

During Convention

Publicity during the convention is facilitated by good advance preparation. The organization publicity chairman and the convention city publicity chairman must co-operate in planning and executing the publicity campaign, the organization publicity chairman being the "General-in-Command" at all times.

For use during the convention secure in advance copies of the following, and provide a sufficient number of each to give one to every reporter: copies, or abstracts, of addresses; pictures of officers, speakers, and other celebrities who will attend; resolutions; accurate information about size, aims, and activities of the organization; convention programs; a "Who's Who" of officers, and speakers, giving full names, titles, and outstanding achievements of each. Day by day, as the convention progresses add to this number of delegates present, states, or sectional groups represented and any unusual or interesting bits not scheduled.

Either by call in person, or through the mail, request the editors of press bureaus and newspapers to assign reporters to cover the convention. State the size of your organization, and the extent of the territory from which it draws its membership. Tell briefly who some of the speakers are to be. Convince the editors that news of general interest will be found at your convention.

Assisting the Local Press

"Help all reporters" should be the watchword of every publicity chairman. Throughout the convention assist the press to secure the news they want, and the information and atmosphere you want them to have.

The zero hour for reporters assigned to conventions is the opening session of the convention. Things haven't begun to happen, speeches haven't been made, yet the reporters must get copy to their papers if accounts of the convention are to appear in the first editions of the papers following the opening of the convention.

Do everything possible to supply reporters with an opening story. Give each one a copy of the full program, and an abstract of each talk to be given at the opening session; arrange for interviews with officers, speakers, and other celebrities. Hunt for something unusual on the opening day. Has a delegate brought children; is there an aged delegate who never fails to attend; do the oldest and youngest delegates offer a story of contrast for picture purposes; do ushers' costumes strike an interesting note?

After It's Over

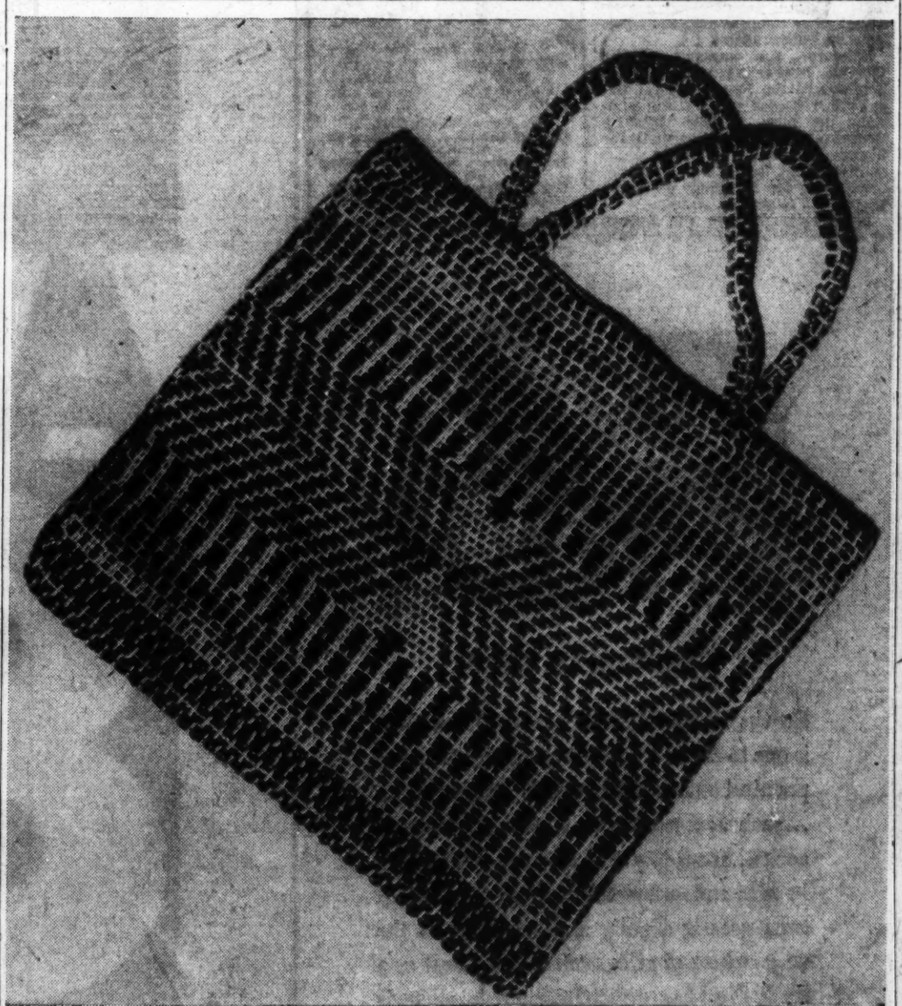
Post-convention publicity can be obtained by delegates when they return to their home cities and when they report to their respective local organizations. Report the names of all delegates who attended from the home city, give accounts of their participation in the convention proceedings; state the number of delegates and the extent of territory from which they came, such as "every state in the country from Alaska to Florida, Maine to California." Give the program theme, names of outstanding speakers with a high light from each talk; important deliberations and resolutions, names and towns of new officers, and plans announced for the coming year and for the next convention.

Plan convention publicity early; execute the plans with care and wisdom to build understanding of your organization and to further its objectives.

[This Series Is Running on Wednesday]

When Making Hooked Rugs

A discarded card table makes a good frame for making hooked rugs. Take off the top and tack rug over the frame. It is convenient and may be folded and put away when not in use.



A Knitting or Shopping Bag Woven With Yarns of Different Colors Makes a Useful Gift.

From Dishcloth to Woven Bag

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A USEFUL and acceptable gift for anyone who knits is a woven knitting or shopping bag. You will be amazed and delighted to know that it is done with three ordinary dish rags (the third one is for the handles), which may be purchased at any department or five and ten cent store for five cents apiece, a blunt tapestry needle, and one small ball of black and two small balls of a desired color of wool. Or better still, if you have wools left from an afghan or from needlepoint, with a little ingenuity, the colors will blend or contrast into a most attractive background. The weaving itself is simple, and once you have started you will see possibilities both for design and colorings.

The one pictured is done in black and a vivid shade of green wools. Select the dish rags of the square mesh variety as nearly uniform in size as possible and use the colored marking for the top and bottom. The directions are for the full cloth, but if a smaller bag is desired, one and a half inches may be cut from each bag for a handle before beginning the work. If a larger bag is desired, purchase the larger cloths and continue the work in the same way. The weaving is done by taking up and skipping the threads. Be sure to have the wool long enough to go to end of row each time so work will not pucker.

Begin with the black wool and work two rows—take up 2 stitches, skip 1 to end.

Repeat with the green wool.

With black, work 2 rows, take up 1, skip 2. Repeat with green.

Repeat first four rows.

With black make six rows take up 2, skip 3.

With green make 2 rows take up 1, skip 1.

With black make six rows take up 2, skip 3.

Now you are ready for the design. Find exact center of bag both vertically and horizontally and mark with a thread of contrasting color for a guide. With green start the pattern through the central line which is made with take 1, skip 3 until you come to center where the 1st line will be take 1, skip 2, take 1, skip 2 and then continue the skip 3, take 1 to end of line. Now work from center first on top of one line and then below one line of the skip 3, take 1 pattern.

Next row—both bottom and top of center—skip 3, take 1 until you come to center, then take 1, skip 1, take 1—two threads showing.

Continue this taking up one more thread at center each time until there are eleven threads showing in top and bottom triangles, continuing the sides with the skip 3, take 1 pattern always going in the thread on outside of thread in previous row.

Repeat the six rows of black, skip 3, take 2 and continue down the bag like the top. Make the other side of the bag exactly the same.

For the handle:

With the black make 2 rows by taking 1, skipping 1.

With the green make 2 rows by skipping 1, taking up 1. Repeat once.

In other words, go in the thread you have skipped in previous row.

Turn raw edges in and whip together. Repeat for second handle. Sew handles firmly to bag and line bag in gingham, sateen, Indian Head or any firm material in the same or a contrasting color.

Experimenting With Leftovers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE were odds and ends from the refrigerator and pantry assembled for thoughtful disposal. It proved to be an interesting experiment, a delightful game, to convert these unrelated, commonplace leftovers into delectable, satisfying food for the family.

The pieces of hard white cheese and the remaining end of yellow cheese were grated into a cup of milk and placed in a double boiler. When the cheese melted, a beaten egg, dash of salt, bit of butter, a ground white cracker and a tablespoon of chili sauce were stirred together and added. After this mixture had cooked until combined into velvety smoothness, it was poured into a jar to cool, and later provided a tasty spread for sandwiches for those who took lunches either to work or to picnics.

Through some miscalculation by a helpful amateur, a cup of chocolate frosting had been left over from the last baking. This frosting when spread on any plain white crackers such as saltines, Uneedas or milk crackers, gives a dainty addition to the afternoon tea or to go with midnight milk. A large plateful of such frosted crackers was easily and quickly prepared.

Some roast beef, cooked potato, and a cup of summer squash, made the basis for an escalloped luncheon dish. The meat was ground, the potato cut into small pieces, plain salt and celery salt added, and the whole mixture moistened by a cup of tomato soup mixed with leftover gravy. A sprinkling of cracker crumbs on top, dotted with bits of butter, and the dish was ready for the oven where it would bake until brown and juicy.

Two hard-boiled eggs returned from a lunch looked uninteresting until they were cut in halves and set in a nest of peas and carrots for a salad both pleasing and wholesome.

A half pitcher of brown sugar sirup presented no possibilities until the planning of ice cream for dinner dessert came to mind. One-half cup each of brown sugar, white sugar, and water boiled together with the leftover sirup and flavored slightly with maple extract, then cooled and later poured over the servings of ice cream, with a few chopped nuts, added just that different flavor that is a piquant surprise.

The last leftover was a half pound of marshmallows. These were cut in halves and peanut butter placed on one half, while the other half was dipped in melted sweet chocolate and then the marshmallows joined together again. This made an unusual and attractive confection for the candy jar.

Fashion Nuggets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The most approved evening wrap this winter is a long cape, which in its most sumptuous expression is of ermine.

Upholstery satin is modish for frocks, particularly so in a striped version. You can look just like a Louis XV chair.

Those perennial prophets of a cold winter have done us the good service of inspiring muffs. The muff bag is seen on all bag counters and besides being neat in appearance and cozy for the hands, offers an astonishing depth of storage space in its reticule. There are muffs, too, that are only muffs, but this generation is pleased by a multiple service.

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New Legal Weapon Used to Combat Armed Criminals

Registration of Machine Guns Found to Aid Law and Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—Congress has created a new weapon in the fight on armed criminals, and this weapon is being actively employed.

Unauthorized possession of a machine gun, a sub-machine gun or certain other lethal weapons is subject to a fine of $2000, five years in prison, or both; and this penalty, combined with close co-operation between manufacturers of these guns and the Government, is having a salutary effect in controlling one of the most flagrant examples of lawlessness in the nation.

Officials of the Justice Department stated here that they felt they were now getting full co-operation from the machine gun manufacturers and that it was becoming increasingly difficult for unauthorized persons to get possession of the dangerous weapons. However, a considerable body of the sub-machine guns which were put into circulation in past years are still at large, and it will be some time before their owners will be caught, and brought to book.

Discussion of the whole question of firearm control will be one of the topics at the forthcoming three-day Crime Conference, beginning here Dec. 10, at which time proposals to extend the National Firearms Act to pistols and revolvers—as originally advocated by the Department of Justice—may be brought up.

A typical gang arsenal uncovered by New York police in a raid on Nov. 23 yielded a formidable array of weapons revealing the desperate nature of the armed criminal gangs which the police have to combat. The arsenal included a sub-machine gun.

As the law now stands, all such weapons in private possession must be registered; failure to do which provides the penalty previously described The law has three principal parts: it (1) imposes a tax upon the business of manufacturing firearms, and on wholesalers, retailers and pawn brokers dealing in them; (2) imposes a $200 transfer tax, with certain exemptions; and (3) requires registration of such machine guns, and fingerprinting. Since criminals would not submit to the last section, the law in practice provides a means of imposing a stiffer penalty for violators caught in possession of such dangerous weapons.

As the distribution of machine guns in the nation exists today, it is admitted that some are still getting into the hands of the criminals. Some 15,000 Thompson sub-machine guns were manufactured for distribution after the war, of which 5000 to 6000 got out into active circulation without any control before the company, largely at its own initiative, clamped down the lid on private distribution. Three or four years ago, the Federal Laboratories Inc., which then became sole distributor of the Thompson guns in the United States, voluntarily agreed to co-operate with the Government and federal officials declare today that so far as this source goes, the supply seems to have been eliminated. The Thompson sub-machine gun is practically the only one manufactured in America which is light enough for use of criminals, and the problem of control largely centers around it. However, officials of Federal Laboratories Inc. charge that some light guns are being smuggled in from abroad and that these are getting into the hands of gangsters. The Federal Laboratories make their weapon for police forces, bank offices, and armed forces. Gangsters have also been known to raid police arsenals for such weapons.

Justice department officials believe it is only a question of time before revolvers, automatics and pistols will be brought under strict governmental regulation, so that promiscuous "pawn-shop" sale of such weapons will end in America for good.

Prize Maple Leaves On 'Tour' of Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

THE nation-wide contest for the most beautiful and for the largest maple leaf, conducted by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, for which more than 10,000 entries from every province of the Dominion were submitted, and which has recently concluded with the awards of prizes, has a sequel with the exhibition of the prize winning leaves and of others running high in beauty and dimensions.

The first exhibit opened at Ottawa, after which the exhibit is scheduled to be sent across Canada and back for display at the principal stations of the two railways.

Senator Harrison Seeks Agreement In Bonus Problem

Feels Confident Congress Would Not Pass It Over President's Veto

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—With big gains being registered by American business, the Roosevelt Administration hopes to avoid any major increase of taxation in the next fiscal year. "Current recovery of business" is the horse to which treasury and budget experts will give the task of hauling the United States out of its financial slough.

This is the word brought to Washington today by Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, just back from long discussions on fiscal matters with President Roosevelt at Warm Springs. He is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Senator Harrison made a number of important announcements—the first official word in most cases that has come out since the Democratic election landslide, and the precursor of the convening of Congress.

Ground Covered

Some of the subjects follow:

Unemployment insurance—"I have not the slightest doubt of enactment of such legislation at this session."

Taxation—"I hope that there will be no general increase in taxes; naturally if extraordinary expenditures are called for, the Government must provide for them."

Bonus—"I am confident Congress would not pass the bonus over the President's veto. . . . I am hopeful that some agreement might be worked out."

Tax Receipts Increase

Business recovery—"Improvement in business is increasing tax receipts. Receipts are coming in very well.

Liquor taxes—"Clearly the tariff on liquor imports should be reduced."

Dollar stabilization—"I don't think that the dollar will be stabilized immediately."

Credit—"Lack of credit is holding back full business recovery."

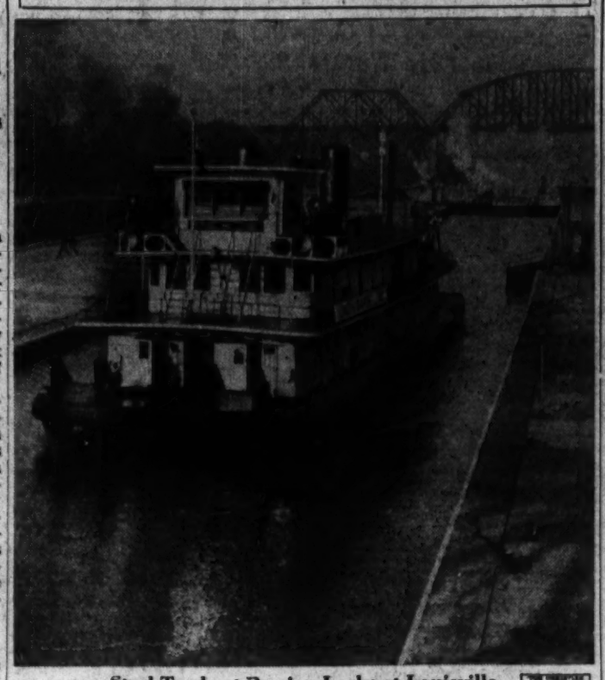
Increased Public Works

Public Works—Advocating an extension of activity, Senator Harrison stressed public roads, low-price housing and similar measures.

Old Age Pension—I favor old age pensions now—it should not be postponed—but I will follow the President on this matter."

Business Co-operation—"We are delighted that the Chamber of Commerce and New York financiers seem to have had a change of heart and will co-operate with the Administration."

Doesn't Look It, But Is Streamlined



Steel Towboat Passing Locks at Louisville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 28—The builders and operators of the Peace, newest and most modern of river towboats, which completed its maiden voyage from Pittsburgh to New Orleans last week and is now on its way up-river, expect great things of her.

Just as railroads are going in for streamlined aluminum Diesel-engined trains, the newest thing in inland waterways transportation abandons wood in construction and coal for fuel.

The Peace is an all-steel craft 160 feet long, with a 34-foot beam, and a draft of seven feet nine inches, and is powered by two Winton Diesel six-cylindered engines, each capable of developing 375 horsepower. That, it has been shown, will drive six empty barges upstream at a rate of eight miles an hour. Without tow, the Peace is capable of making 12 miles an hour.

The maiden trip of the Peace was in the nature of an anniversary of the run of Robert Fulton's Orleans, which took from Oct. 20, 1811, to Jan. 10, 1812, for her trip.

Aldermen Vote N. Y. Sales Tax To Aid Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

ficient to carry relief until February, when the first payments on the sales tax are due, clearing the way for additional loans.

Prepare for Hearing

The mercantile community is "up in arms" today against this latest program for a pay-as-you-go plan for jobless aid and is assembling its full strength for the tax hearing.

"This tax is a dagger aimed at the life of business," the Sales Tax Committee of 1000 told its membership in a summons to the hearing. "The future of business in New York City is at stake. The shopkeepers of New York City are simply not going to stand for it. We predict that within a month, if they dare to pass it, the tax will be overturned."

The Retail Code Authority, representing 60,000 stores, protested the inequities of the tax on stores near the city boundaries and on small storekeepers, and declared it would equal a tax of 50 to 100 per cent on net profits of large stores, thus impairing their capital and reserves.

The Fifth Avenue Association demanded a transit tax, declaring that if the sales tax was adopted the protest would "exceed in vigor and numbers anything ever seen in City Hall."

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York alone showed a tendency to conciliate, urging that the sales tax be adopted only pending the adoption of a two-cent transit tax.

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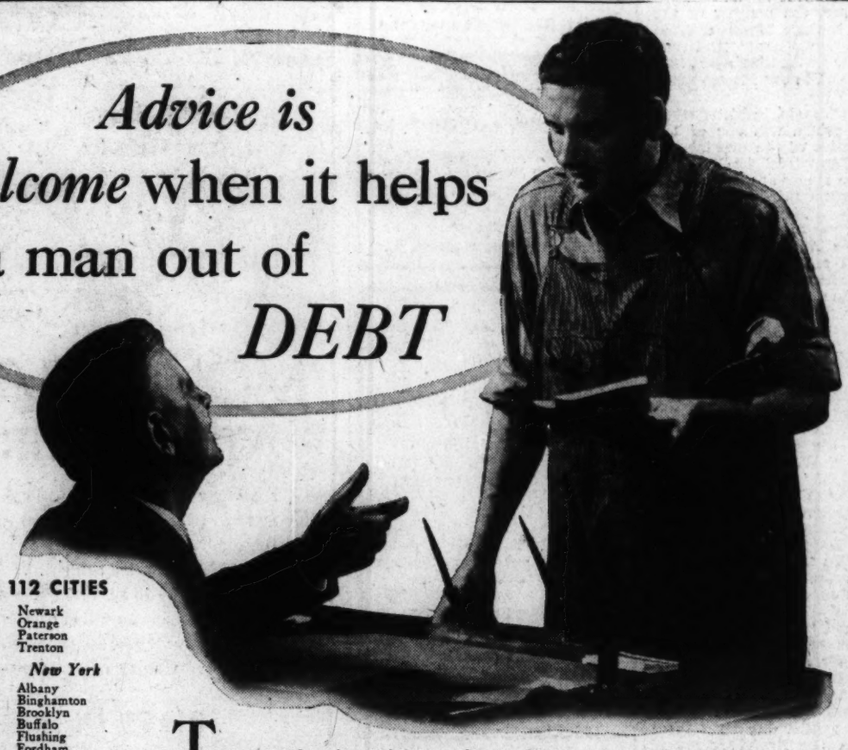

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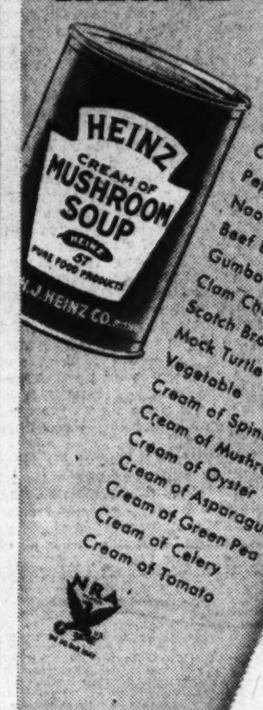
HEINZ STARTS AND FINISHES A GRAND THANKSGIVING DINNER!



18 SOUPS
Bean Soup
Onion Soup
Consommé
Pepper Pot
Noodle
Beef Broth
Gumbo Creole
Clam Chowder
Scotch Broth
Mock Turtle
Vegetable
Cream of Spinach
Cream of Mushroom
Cream of Oyster
Cream of Asparagus
Cream of Green Pea
Cream of Celery
Cream of Tomato

The RIGHT SOUP

We will not say *what* soup should start your Thanksgiving Dinner. But we *will* say this: It should be a soup of the finest home-made kind, of good sound ingredients carefully selected, cooked thoroughly in an open kettle, seasoned with rare spices from the Far East, and, when finished and all ready to serve, tasted to be sure it is delicious. This could be soup you yourself would make, patiently and painstakingly. Or it could be Heinz Soup, sublime though effortless; brought to you completely made, (no blending bother) tried, and found perfect.

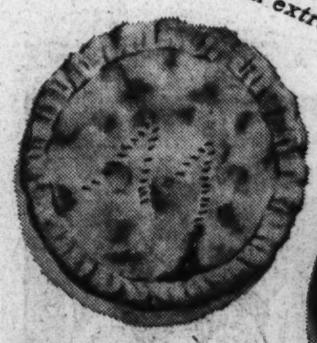
Perhaps delicately savory cream of mushroom. Perhaps—but you choose! The list is at the left.

HEINZ *home style* SOUPS

PUDDING—or PIE?

HEINZ PUDDINGS: To England we went for the magic recipes of old-fashioned holiday puddings. From Greece to California for luscious fruits-And so these puddings of ours teem with feast-day deliciousness. Ready to heat and enjoy. Date, and plum, and fig—all scrumptious.

HEINZ MINCEMEAT: Prime beef, fine suet, Valencia raisins, luscious apples, Grecian currants, candied citron, and lemon peel, all dextrously mingled. And for your Heinz mince pies you will be given extra-fervent thanks.



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Norris 'After' Electoral College

Federal Ban on Grazing Lands

Alcohol Tax Unit Broken Up

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—When business sits down to count its blessings around the Thanksgiving table it will number high on the list Senator Pat Harrison's remarks here today. The Democratic leader's reassurance, backed by very recent conversations with President Roosevelt at Warm Springs, are the most tangible evidence of good intentions the Administration has yet vouchsafed to anxious business.

With his promise that there will be no new taxation in their ears, business leaders departed for the week-end satisfied that Mr. Roosevelt will do his best to maintain the present "understanding" between the Administration and the business world.

The day also brought good news to domestic cotton growers in the form of assurance that domestic prices will not be sacrificed to increased exports. But there are no Thanksgiving blessings for the State Department where naval problems are anything but promising, nor for 1000 Treasury Department workers, who lose their jobs promptly at midnight Friday as the result of a Democratic political maneuver to oust holdovers from the Republican régime.

♪ ♪ ♪

Exit Electoral College?: Senator Norris, who went gunning successfully for the "lame duck" Congress, and who won acceptance by his home State of Nebraska of the one-house Legislature now has a new target—the electoral college system of electing American Presidents.

This is not really a new target, Mr. Norris having been an assailant of the present system for a good many years. Now that he has won victory on the other two fronts, he says he will press in Congress for acceptance of his plan for presidential election by popular vote.

Although the proposal was defeated at the last session, he points out that a switch of two votes would be sufficient to obtain Senate approval. "With the electoral college abolished, the country will be able to vote for individuals instead of party choices," he said today. "It will give us a chance to elect more popular presidents."

♪ ♪ ♪

Uncle Sam's Pasture: Uncle Sam has put up a "no-trespassing" sign on the 300,000,000 acres of land he owns in 12 western states—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

The ban, applying to "all vacant, unreserved and unappropriated public land" is only temporary. It will probably not last more than six months—just long enough for Ferrington R. Carpenter, newly appointed federal director of grazing, to ascertain what can be done to assure more orderly use of this giant pasture and woodland and put an end to overgrazing and soil deterioration. Orders for this job were given in the Taylor grazing law, passed by the last session of Congress to provide a safe future for the livestock that is dependent upon the public range for forage.

Eventually Mr. Carpenter not only will have to study the most profitable use of government land, but also that owned or leased by stock men to determine its value in live stock operations. When he completes his study he is expected to divide the government land into small grazing areas and put a local administrator in charge.

The background of the grazing situation is this: For the past ten years, the public ranges have been monopolized by live stock the owners of which had no land and paid no taxes. Ranchers who owned 3 per cent of the area paid nearly 50 per cent of the taxes, but had little use of the public ranges. As a result many became delinquent in their taxes. On top of these financial difficulties came last summer's drought, creating the most critical feed conditions in a decade.

Now for the first time, Uncle Sam has undertaken to check more carefully on the use of his vast grazing lands.

♪ ♪ ♪

No Request; No Relief: If today were Oct. 28 instead of Nov. 28, front-page space in many papers might be given to the news that Indiana, New Mexico, Wisconsin and Alaska were left off the list of states to which the Federal Emergency Relief Administration announced it would distribute $131,964,805 in December.

If today were Oct. 28, the elections would still be in the future and some observers might interpret the absence of these three states and territory in a political light. That was what happened last month when Maine was missing from the list. Elections in Maine were over, it was pointed out. Later it turned out that Maine's failure to get its allotment with the rest of the states was due to a wedding trip which otherwise engaged the official who sends in the estimates.

The FERA was careful to explain that the allotments today were held up because no applications have been received from those states. Although its political opponents charged that it made its allotments early—on Oct. 30—last month so as to influence the election, this month—with no election—they were even earlier because of the full day and two half-day holidays which federal employees will have this week.

♪ ♪ ♪

Senator McKellar Scores: Thanksgiving prospects for the bootlegger are better than for his official enemy, the alcohol tax unit of the Treasury. Beginning Friday night at midnight the federal agency will have only a rookie force with which to continue its age-old battle with the liquor smugglers and illicit distillers.

This is the final outcome of the long campaign by Democratic party chieftains for the posts of 1000 Treasury employees who had the misfortune to obtain their jobs under a Republican Administration. Regardless of the experience or ability of the 1000 in their particular work they are all under notice of dismissal as from midnight Friday onward.

Only 400 of the existing trained enforcement personnel of the tax unit will be left. Around this small nucleus the Treasury will have to rebuild an enforcement unit. Eventually the new unit undoubtedly will be as effective as the one now soon to be broken up. In the meantime, however, bootleggers are expected to have a heydey and the Treasury confidentially anticipates a tax loss running into millions of dollars.

The wholesale dismissals result from the McKellar amendment to the last Treasury appropriation bill, an amendment apparently inspired by a Democratic belief that most of the alcohol tax unit employees were Republican political appointees "blanketed" into the service improperly. An effort to obtain an injunction against the dismissals failed yesterday.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Connecticut

Hartford (joint lecture): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 10.

Massachusetts

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, 33 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.
Medford: Medford High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 9.
Norwood: Junior High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 9.
Wakefield (auspices First Church, Reading): Wakefield Town Hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

New York

Kenmore: Legion Memorial Hall, 3354 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 14.
New Rochelle: Woman's Club, 50 Lockwood Avenue corner Division Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 13.
Syracuse (First Church): Mizpah Auditorium, 215 East Jefferson Street, 12:15 p. m., Dec. 13.

South Carolina

Charleston: Victory Theater, Society Street, 4:30 p. m., Dec. 9.

Virginia

Norfolk: Blair Junior High School, Washington Park and Colley Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Air Lines Demand New Speed

* * *

Companies in Ordering Faster Planes Take Care Not to Sacrifice Comfort

* * *

Speed, ever more speed, and without sacrifice of comfort, is the answer of air transport operators the world over to their already excellent and breath-taking achievements. Some are doing it by better design in equipment, others by better motors, some by saving time on the ground, others, in the air, by services rendered to passengers.

The Douglas plane flown by the Dutch fliers which came in second, winning the handicap award in the MacRobertson London to Melbourne air race, has captured the imaginations of air transport operators everywhere. It is an outstanding example of performance through sheer design. Designed originally for TWA, Inc., for its New York-Los Angeles service, the Douglas plane made possible the first overnight transcontinental schedules by that company.

American Airlines has since purchased 10 Douglases in its recent $2,500,000 re-equipment program. Delivered ships have practically halved schedules in test runs over American's Chicago-Fort Worth and New York-Chicago runs. Eastern Air Transport, operating along the Atlantic seaboard, has purchased nine Douglases and plans to do its New York-Miami run in eight hours.

Other Eastern services equipped with Douglases will cut time appreciably on New York-New Orleans, Chicago-Jacksonville services. General Airlines operating a feeder line to Salt Lake City from Los Angeles, cuts time on coast-to-coast schedules with four Douglases.

In South America, Pan American Airways has purchased six Douglases for its overland services out of Cristobal along the west and east coasts. Purchase by K. L. M., the Royal Dutch Air Lines, of two Douglas transports, is significant in lieu of its announced intention to fly the Amsterdam-Batavia route in five days.

Along the northern American transcontinental trail blazed notably by Railroader James J. Hill and other pioneers Northwest Airways is inaugurating a 14-hour service to Seattle from Chicago and the Twin Cities using Lockheed Electras with a cruising speed of 195 miles an hour. Pan American Airways has also purchased six Electra transports for its Los Angeles-Mexico City, Brownsville-Mexico City services.

Ten Vultee planes carrying eight people and two pilots have been purchased by American Airlines and four are in service on its Chicago-Fort Worth, Chicago-Cincinnati runs. On test runs these planes averaged 241 miles an hour between New York and Chicago.

Better motors is United Air Lines answer to faster schedules on its overland transcontinental route. New Pratt and Whitney engines having a greater horsepower rating at higher altitudes are being installed in all of its 10-passenger Boeings. American Airlines has purchased 92 new Wright supercharged replacement engines, TWA, United and American will all use the greater altitudes obtainable by these motors to glide "downhill" to their terminals when about 75 miles away, add some 15 miles an hour to forward speed, clip minutes off intermediate runs, hours off coast-to-coast schedules. Eastern Air Lines is making structural changes in its older Condor equipment to increase their speed and load.

Makers of Douglases, Condors, Boeings, Electras and Vultees are trying to surpass each other in passenger comfort. The first two makers notably insulate against noise, all provide head length reclining chairs.

Sleeper flights are being made by two companies, American Airlines and K. L. M. Royal Dutch Air Lines. Notably successful is American's overnight sleeper from Fort Worth to Los Angeles, so successful that the company plans to enlarge its sleeper fleet to six planes. Curiously enough extra fare was added on its Chicago-New York sleeper planes to equalize it with the railroad fare between those cities! American sleeper plane berths are the Pullman type, heavily curtained and each plane when made up has 12. K. L. M.'s berths aboard its Fokker planes are the foreign type, four to a section.

Imperial has made its dining services pay in the air to the surprise of even the railroads. Its Scylla class, 38-passenger cross-Channel planes carry an expert chef and two stewards. Hot foods are stored in electrically warmed ovens until served. Kitchen, chef, stewards add weight, says Imperial, but then, bookings have gone up.

American trend is to feed passengers on the ground at service stops, feed them in the air to save travel time. TWA wires menus ahead after passengers have chosen them and everything is on the table when the flight arrives. All companies, except United, and, in a few cases, American, dispensed with stewardesses on air-mail cancellation. But all have meals served aloft, either by stewardesses or co-pilots, to save travel time, at no expense to the passenger. Pan American serves meals aloft or on the ground but follows European custom in charging the passenger.

Music

Isabel French

Last night in Jordan Hall, Mrs. Isabel French, soprano, gave a great deal of pleasure to a large number of people who gathered to hear her in a program of songs which, for the most part, are not too often sung in Boston. Her pianoforte accompanist was the versatile Celius Dougherty.

For her opening number Mrs. French selected the "Récitatif et Air" from Gluck's "Iphigénie en Tauride" and at once set herself a standard for purity of tone and flowing melodic line. She next offered Lully's "Air de Vénus," gracefully reminiscent of the period of Louis XIV, in whose favor Lully basked, and gracefully sung by Mrs. French in a manner approximating, we should say, the manner of the seventeenth century. Mozart's "Warnung" and "Im Herbst" by Franz completed the group, the singer being more successful in the Mozart number.

Paladilhe's "Psyché," which opened the second group, was one of the choice offerings of the evening. So also was "Passepieds" by Bruneau, in which the singer appeared to secure the light touch demanded by this composer. The pair of Fauré songs, "Au Cimetière" and "Dans les Ruines d'une Abbaye," are among his loveliest and upon them Mrs. French lavished her fine interpretive power. In the Debussy "De Soir," which completed the group, one felt that Mrs. French found perhaps the least congenial material. The song also demands more by way of purely mechanical equipment than is possessed by Mrs. French at present. The same feeling persisted during her singing of Wolf's "Er ist's"—in fact throughout the group devoted to Schubert and Wolf one recognized more completely the singer's limitations, although each song was sung with authority.

A pair of songs by Pizzetti, one by Respighi, a Hebrides Song and one by John Alden Carpenter completed the final group. Of these, this reviewer derived greatest enjoyment from Pizzetti's "Mirologio per un bambino" and "Sea Gull of Land-under-the-Waves" from the Hebrides. This pair of songs gave Mrs. French opportunity to exercise her very special talent for beautiful singing, for it must be conceded by any listener that Mrs. French seldom undertakes a song beyond her powers and, being a very wise person, she recognizes the fact that hers is the exquisite, miniature type of presentation. And her audiences are thus placed in her debt. Nor should this review close without commending the charm of Mr. Dougherty's accompaniments, nor recording the tremendous enthusiasm of the audience which demanded and received two choice encores. G. M. S.

Winter Camp for Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Nov. 27—Financed by State and Federal relief agencies and sponsored by the women's advisory committee of the New Jersey Educational Camp for Women, a winter camp for unemployed business and professional women will be opened here on Dec. 1. It is to be conducted by the New Jersey State Emergency Relief Administration.

Two Agents Killed In Gun-Fight With 'Baby Face' Nelson

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (AP)—George (Baby Face) Nelson, the most dangerous killer in America, was hunted over northern Illinois today by massed forces of government, state and metropolitan police sharpshooters.

The mobilization of manhunters was intensified as Samuel P. Cowley, an ace nemesis of gangland and a leader of the federal drive that brought down John Dillinger, died early today in an Elgin hospital. He was the second victim of a machine gun battle yesterday afternoon on a highway in the outskirts of suburban Barrington, and the ninth law enforcement officer to die at the hands of Dillinger mobsters.

In the brief but furious exchange, Herman E. Hollis, another federal agent who participated in the death of Dillinger, was killed instantly by Nelson and an unidentified companion.

Melvin Purvis, head of the Chicago office of the Bureau of Investigation, declared he would "get" Nelson if it was the last thing he did.

New York Police Chief Repeats, 'Muss 'Em Up'

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Answering criticisms directed against him from coast to coast for ordering New York's 19,000 policemen to "terrorize the thugs," Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine asserted tonight he had meant exactly what he said.

"Muss 'em up," he repeated. "Make them afraid."

Then to critics, which include the police chiefs of some of America's largest cities, the fighting New Yorker explained he was not authorizing ruthlessness; he was dealing with a situation peculiar to this one metropolis.

British Ship Interests After Red Star Line

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—A. S. Franklin, head of the International Mercantile - Roosevelt Steamship Lines today confirmed reports from London that a British shipping group was negotiating for the purchase of the Mercantile Marine's holdings in the Red Star Line. He added, however, that no deal had been closed since no "satisfactory" price had yet been offered.

The British interests are reported to be seeking to arrange a transfer of the Red Star Liners Belgenland, Pennland and Westernland in connection with plans for low-rate transatlantic passenger service.

Western Colleges Plan For World Affairs Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Sixteen western colleges and universities are to take an active part in the twelfth session of the Institute of World Affairs to be held at the Riverside, Calif., Mission Inn, Dec. 9 to 14.

Dr. Eliot G. Mears of Stanford University is director of the current program. The institute is sponsored by the Los Angeles University of International Relations.

Attack on Long Suspends Students

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 28 (AP)—Students of the school of journalism of Louisiana State University today remained away from their classes in protest against the suspension of 26 of their members by Dr. James M. Smith, president of the university.

The 26 students were suspended last night for "gross disrespect" for their action in issuing a petition calling upon the university heads to reinstate editors of the "Reveille," college campus paper, who resigned and closed shop because Senator Huey Long clamped down a censorship to prevent the paper from publishing material critical of his campus leadership.

Petitions were circulated on the campus under the names of the suspended students, seeking the support of all of the 5000 undergraduates at the university. The semiweekly issue scheduled to appear yesterday was not printed.

Dr. Smith said that the suspensions would be reviewed by the university board of supervisors.

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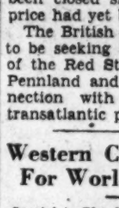

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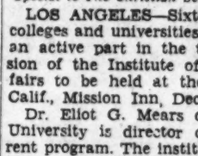

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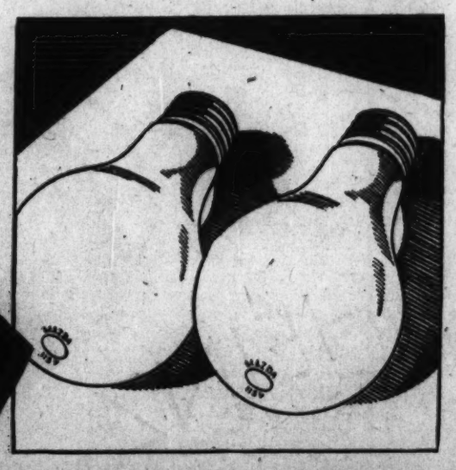


THE Edison SHOPS
AT 39 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON and 31 OTHER CONVENIENT LOCATIONS

Thanksgiving: 1621 to 1934

IT WAS from Archbishop Trench, who could give to the story of words the color and surprise of fiction, that many of us learned to go adventuring with the dictionary. Telling myself lately that anyone who can really *think* knows a thousand things to give thanks for—even without alliteration's artful aid—I said: "Think? Thank?" and ran straight to Webster. Exactly. To think is to thank. The words are from the same source.

Then we may reason together. Truly to think is to be thankful? We may contrast our present measure of peace and safety with those terrors on the verge of which stood the Pilgrim founders of the American Thanksgiving. We may listen to their Elder Brewster, and then do a little self-searching. He said: "It is not with us as with men whom small things can discourage or small discontents cause to wish themselves at home again."

Their faith gave thanks for that pitiful, slender crop and for that perilous safety. Stern indeed was their testing, when they must plant corn on Burial Hill, that the Indians might not guess how few they were. They could not have stood, except that they were upheld as a chosen people—chosen for their faith and courage to be pioneers of a liberty that shall yet enfold all humanity. William Stoughton perhaps had presage of this when he said: "God sifted a whole nation that He might send choice grain into the wilderness."

* * *

NEW ENGLAND BEGAN in this Pilgrim Thanksgiving. It was the simple festival, known in England as "harvest home," and it gradually spread among the English of America and their new compatriots. For many nations were sifted to produce multitudinous America, where more people live today in brotherhood than in any other land on earth: a true fruitage of long thanksgiving.

The name of New England is sometimes attributed to John Smith, that eager advertiser of the incredible New World. In 1614 he skirted the coast of Northern Virginia, as it was called, where he entered Plymouth Bay. He promptly named it for the harbor whence Drake had sailed after the Armada, and whither so many ships were homeward bound from the expanding horizons of those "spacious times." And soon the tiny Mayflower came—fragile, lacking much that is now necessary to navigation. It came guided, it would seem, by misnavigation, straight into its home port. Its voyagers were to found another England—these, the humble Brownists, of whom a certain "wisest of mankind" had said that, scattered into corners, they would no more be heard from. What does 1934 reply to this wisest of his day?

On his Plymouth voyage, Smith also saw the coast of New Hampshire, and mapped it, nameless. His map was put into the hands of Prince Charles, who either adopted Smith's name, or made it himself, when he evoked the New World, from the thirty-fourth parallel to the forty-eighth—South Carolina to Newfoundland—by the name of NEW ENGLAND.

That name was a bond that cannot be severed. It holds as one the South, the North, the white winter woodlands of vast Canada, to the mother England, to the new Australia, to the places long known for their Good Hope. It was, indeed, good hope that built America, and made it a home for men from Europe, Asia, Africa, who meet today in the American Thanksgiving. *E pluribus unum!*

* * *

HISTORIANS SOMETIMES POINT the finger at the intolerance of the Boston Puritans. Perhaps they had learned, by the Pilgrims' sanguine welcome to strangers, that vigilance is the price of liberty. Plymouth was too small to become a state; but the Pilgrim ideal, the separation of state and church, eventually became as the corner stone of the American Constitution. It is cheering when we see the world catching up with this most daring of all liberties—intrusting the church to the care of God.

We know that this idea—voiced first in France in 1100 and again in 1900—was not generally accepted in the New World without sorrowful experience—as of the Massachusetts judge who came so bitterly to repent his deeds of the witchcraft year. But of all the narrowness and cruelty, then prompted by fear, nothing is clearer in memory today than the prophetic story of Anne Hutchinson, to whom religious liberty was denied. Not even the support of young Governor Vane could save her—the same Sir Harry Vane from whom Cromwell cried to be delivered, and who went home to become, by Milton's accolade, "Religion's eldest son." Yet we may find destiny manifest even then. Certain followers of Mrs. Hutchinson, expelled with her, went north to settle Hampton and Exeter, now in New Hampshire, that granite stronghold of religious liberty.

It was this Anne Hutchinson who first—and so early—set the new England considering what rights a woman may have to a divine inspiration; what respect men may owe to woman as messenger and interpreter of religious truth. Today may certainly be glad of her, and of Governor Vane and their friends; as it is for the freedom of women to speak, unhindered by magistrates and public opinion.

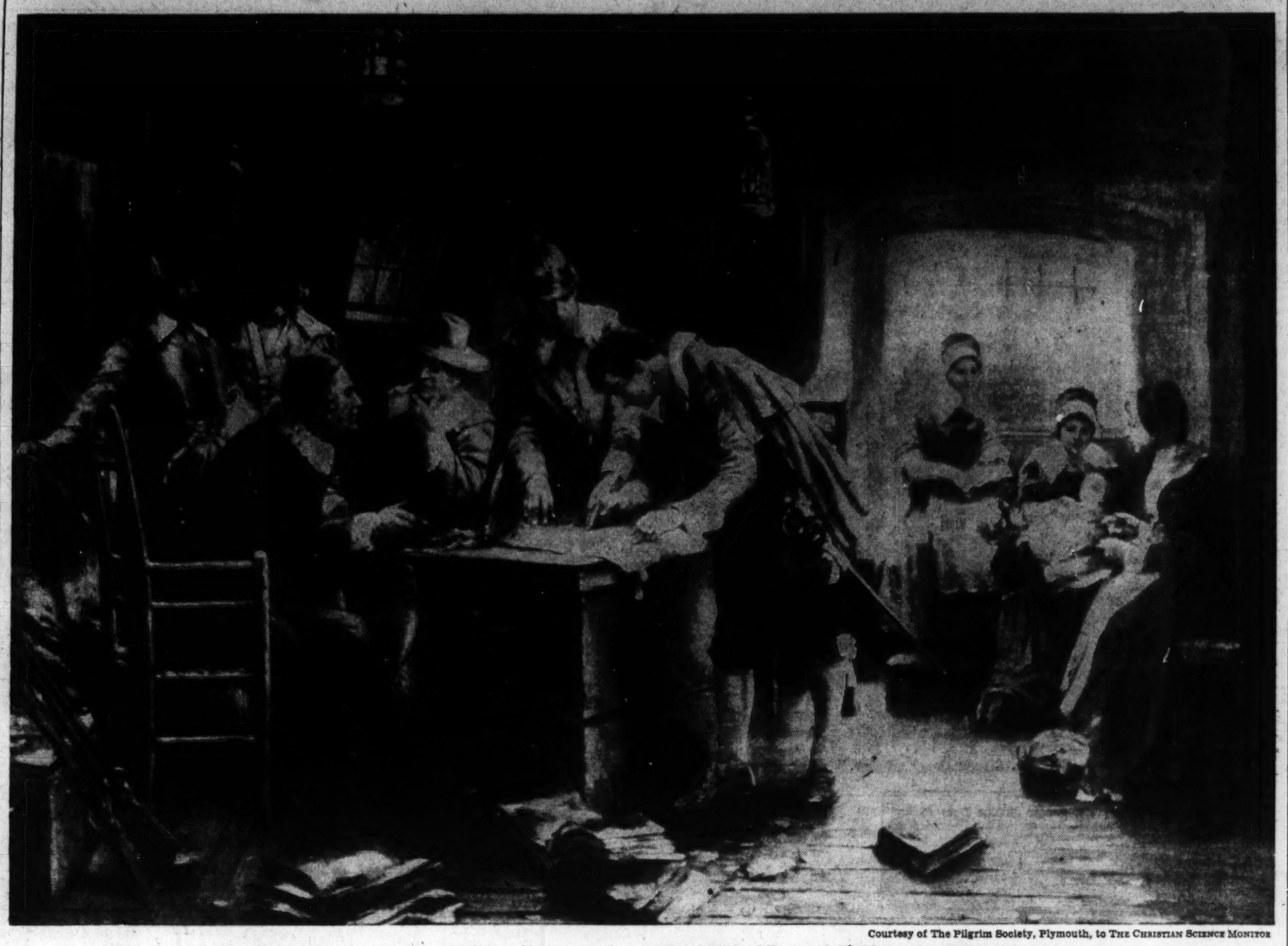
This is why a statue of a young English cavalier—as he seems to be—stands at the entrance of the Boston Public Library, with Winthrop's tribute to Vane engraved at the foot. Here thousands of young readers from polyglot homes may pause to learn why they are speaking and reading the English language. Outside the library is a figure of a woman. She sits pondering the globe which she holds in her hands. She is named—Science.

* * *

FOR SOME GLIMPSE of world unity which this imaged Science prefigures, today may give thanks. If men are slow to learn human oneness, a glance at the Roman Empire shows that the world did advance toward union after Christianity came. Its progress since the New World's hope was vindicated by Lincoln, and in the light which shone thereafter, is swift as radio's ethereal wing, and as world-embracing.

Today is glad of men's concern for the welfare of others, once disdained as aliens. No. "It is not with us as with men whom small things can discourage." There are too many great things in which we rejoice. Humanity is learning to beware both scorn and hate, as it does all lies. The wide world draws together. Men speak voice to voice, if not yet face to face, across continents and seas, which were once insuperable barriers. These things assure the hour when the whole world must be known as the inglenook of all humanity, lighted by fires of sincerity and truth, and with at least a semaphoring gesture out of a window to the other planets! That these things can even be dreamed and hoped is something for which this year of our Lord, 1934, may heartily offer Thanksgiving.

M. L. B.



Courtesy of The Pilgrim Society, Plymouth, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE SIGNING OF THE COMPACT, *by Percy Moran: From the Original in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Massachusetts*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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MARY BAKER EDDY

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The Spider's Web

THE early sun touches the highest peaks of the woodland with delicate gold. Mists still lie in the valley, purplish in the shadows, silver in the sunshine; and wherever one looks—hanging in the hedges, filling the spaces between the bars of the farm gates, slung from gorse bushes and bracken stalks like fairy hammocks—there are spiders' webs. Some of them look frail and limp and broken; some are vigorously strong and new; but all are hung with dew-drops, and all glisten in the sunlight and shimmer grayly in the shadow. Even the stubble fields are spun with them. From side to side between the broken stalks of corn, the fragile network of interlacing threads pattern the rough ground.

Here, in the lee of this tangled hedge, one spider is busy still between a low gorse branch and a tall teazel. Whether he is an early riser, or whether he is merely a particularly slow specimen sadly behind hand with last night's work, is left to one's conjecture; but there is no doubt about his industry.

With what exactitude and meticulous care he weaves that web! First he fixes his outside ring to five points; now he mounts to the topmost one and swings himself down again, paying out thread to the bottom of the ring where he makes it fast. Then back he returns to the center, where he attaches a new thread; down this he runs, letting out thread till he reaches the end of the spoke, where he fastens the new one and runs up it to the center again.

Apparently the life of a spider is fraught with endless small fears and anxieties. At every near bird call, at every passing bird-shadow or sudden rush of wings, the spider pauses in his task as though paralyzed; and everything has to be very quiet before he goes on again. Presently a white owl comes flapping down the edge of the wood—and then the spider mysteriously vanishes altogether, leaving only the half-finished web to prove that he was not merely a dream or a figment of the imagination.

Presently, however, regaining courage, he returns to his operations, spins another spoke, and yet another; and so on until the web is whole.

It is an exquisite thing, shimmering there in the early sun. How, indeed, could any web be anything else but beautiful spun out under such conditions: the dew still heavy on the grass, the scent of autumn in the clean crisp air, and overhead the larks shaking out their silvery melodies.

B. N.

Thanksgiving

ON THIS high rock that overlooks the lake
I sit and read the lesson for today;
While you beside me, still and listening, take
Your brush and start to sketch the vast array
Of autumn-tinted mountains, and the way
The hills rejoice, and all the trees of the wood,
Like some vast congregation, stand and pay
Their homage to the Giver of all good.
For, as I read, it seems almost as though
That mighty multitude that stood before
The Lamb stood also on these hills, for lo!
A host no man could number, from blue shore
To blazing summit, clapping their hands and raising
Tumultuous praise to Him who is past praising.

W. GORDON MILLS.

Catskill Skies

THE swiftly changing skies of mountain-lands and their effects upon the distances are the most beautiful of all the highland scenes. In the Catskills particularly is this so. The Kaaterskill Clove is the largest causeway out of the great citadel. Its sides are flung wide enough to stage the parade of storms, and in many seasons it is more impressive than far deeper gorges, simply because of the exceeding richness of the Catskill skies. The Rockies swim at the bottom of a sea of incredible clearness; the Cuban Mountains wrap themselves in sultry vapors of rare tints; but the Catskills, the Adirondacks, and the White Mountains are situated in a current of the atmosphere, continental in its sweep, hastening as it nears them, which provides an ever-changing pageant of light and shadow, storm and shine. One day will fairly pierce all distance with its brightness, and the next soften the ranges into an intimate neighborliness. The empty blue of the summer's morning will tower with thunder-castles by noon, and by evening all will be fair once more, the farther valleys rich with a thousand shades worn by the humidity. In midwinter, in early spring, in noonlight, in moonlight, and at dawn, there is always some combination of light and shade and forest beauty to make one pause.—From "The Catskills," by T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH. (New York: Century.)

Zrozumienie i zaopatrzenie

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

WOBEC krytycznego stanu doby obecnej ludzie coraz radośniej przyjmują prawdę, której naucza Wiedza Chrześcijańska, iż Bóg ma w swej opiece miłosnej tych, co Go rozumieją i w Nim ufają. „Miejcie zawsze w myśli,"—powiada Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej,—„że Jego obecność, moc i pokój zaspakajają wszelkie ludzkie potrzeby i odzwierciadlają wszelką szczęśliwość" (Miscellaneous Writings, str. 263). Niezawodnie każdy może czerpać pokrzepienie z tego wyjaśnienia, przez nie bowiem możemy zrozumieć i dowieść, iż dopóki istnieje wierzenie, że człowiek żyje w materjalnym wszechświecie, dopóty będzie się wydawało, że istnieją słuszne ludzkie potrzeby i że potrzeby te będą zaspokojone przez Miłość boską, która z czułem miłosierdziem czuwa nad wszystkimi.

Wbrew przyjętemu wierzeniu ludzkie potrzeby w istocie są potrzebami mentalnemi i niema znaczenia, jaką postać zewnętrznie przybiera potrzeba, zaspokojenie jej bowiem właśnie teraz jest ugruntowane w Umyśle, i kto ufa w Bogu, ten je bezwzględnie urzeczywistnia. Wiedza Chrześcijańska naucza, że człowiek jest duchowy, nie materjalny; przeto, aby zostać beneficientem miłosnej opatrzności Bożej, ludzkość powinna się zbudzić do faktu, iż Duch, Bóg, jest rzeczywiste źródło zaopatrzenia. Gdy myśl w ten sposób się uduchowi, wiara wzrośnie do zrozumienia, i ustali się harmonja prawdziwego myślenia, a człowiek będzie się nią cieszył. Urzeczywistnić obfitość przez duchowe zrozumienie jest to doświadczyć obfitość. Brak obfitości albo zwłoka w jej dostąpieniu wskazuje tylko na potrzebą bardziej zdecydowanej wiary w Boga, bo jest On zawsze obecny i w nieprzebranej obfitości wylewa do naszego użytku obecnie swe duchowe idee.

Każda potrzeba Jezusa, człowieka, była zaspokojona skutkiem jego doskonałego zrozumienia jedynego źródła zaopatrzenia. Kiedy zachodziła potrzeba pożywienia, odzieży i schronienia nie tylko dla niego samego, lecz i dla otoczenia jego, zaspakajano ją; kiedy były potrzebne pieniądze na daninę, niezbędna suma zjawiła się. Znalezienie potrzebnej sumy w rybiej paszczy, jak o tem opowiada Ewangelja Mateusza, zobrazowało fakt, że zaopatrzenie jest wszędzie obecne. Kiedy zaszła potrzeba, obfitość pożywienia ujawniła się, i rzesze zostały zaspokojone. Ewangelja Marka opowiada o jednym wypadku, kiedy Jezus posłał dwóch swych uczniów do miasta, aby naszykowali pokój, gdzie miano jeść baranka wielkanocnego. Dał on im ścisłe wskazówki i powiedział, z kim się spotkają, a nawet opisał „salę wielką", którą chcieliby oni zająć; czytamy, że „odeszli uczniowie jego, i przyszli do miasta, i znaleźli tak, jako im był powiedział, i nagotowali baranka." Nauczyciel zawsze był świadom tego, że jego prawdziwe mieszkanie było w Umyśle nieskończonym, a skutkiem tego, że on stale miał to w pamięci, on był mocen zaspokoić swoje potrzeby codzienne.

Podłożem tych pięknych, lecz naturalnych demonstracyj obecności dobra w każdym czasie było bezwątpienia to, że Jezus uznawał, iż to, czego ludzkość istotnie potrzebuje, jest duchowe zbogacenie. Wiedział on, że zaopatrzenie, chociaż w istocie duchowe, musi dosięgnąć śmiertelników sposobem, zrozumiałym dla nich, i jego duchowe wniknięcie zawsze było dostateczne, aby natychmiast wynagrodziły go „znamiona, które następowały" (z ang. przekładu Biblji). W ciągu całego swego służenia on nieustannie zwracał uwagę na to, że cechy Boże, odzwierciedlone w człowieku, tworzą jego substancję i byt, i że zaopatrzenie to jest nieograniczone. On to wyraźnie wyjaśnił mówiąc: „Nie przyjdzie królestwo Boże z postrzeżeniem; ani rzeką: oto tu, albo oto tam jest: albowiem królestwo Boże wewnątrz was jest."

Duchowe fakty rozpraszają materjalne baśnie. W swem dziele "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) Mrs. Eddy powiada: „Jeżeli chcecie znać duchowy fakt, możecie odkryć go przez odwrócenie materjalnej baśni, niezależnie od tego, czy ta baśń jest za lub przeciw,—czy jest w zgodzie z waszemi uprzedzeniami lub zupełnie przeciwna im." Wiedzmy, przeto, że nic, co niepodobne jest do Boga, niema żadnego rzeczywistego bytu albo władzy, wszystko bowiem, co On stwarza, jest doskonałe, jak On Sam. Możemy być pozbawieni pożywienia, odzieży i schronienia nie więcej, niż moglibyśmy być pozbawieni zdrowia lub harmonji, ponieważ w istocie swej one są duchowe i zawierają się w naszej świadomości. Choroby nie można uzdrowić jeżeli uważać ją za rzeczywistą, a potem próbować zniszczyć ją, jakgdyby ona była czemś. Gdy się ją uważa jedynie za fałszywe wierzenie, znika ona wobec prawa duchowego, zastosowanego duchowo. Zdrowie jest obecne w rzeczywistości tam, gdzie się wydaje choroba. Tak samo rzecz ma się z obfitością, która jest obecna tam, gdzie baśń, mianująca się ubóstwem, czy to powszechnem, czy też indywidualnem, rości pretensją do tego, iż jest obecna. To tylko kłamstwo, które rości pretensję do tego, że jest czemś. Obfite zaopatrzenie—to fakt duchowy, i rządzi nim prawo Boże, które oznajmia, iż człowiek jest zupełny i całkowity, a jego potrzeby są zawsze zaspakajane.

Zaopatrzenia odpowiada popytowi i nie może być od niego oddzielone. Cechy te tworzą współpracujący wyraz Bożego prawa obfitości. Człowiek, który daje albo przyjmuje, uczestniczy w działaniu tego prawa lub potwierdza jego działanie. W ten sposób rozważanie słusznej potrzeby ze zrozumieniem jej jest urzeczywistnienie jej zaspokojenia; czynienie zaś tego jest dla wszystkich pomocą w kierunku urzeczywistnienia faktu, który wyjaśnia Mrs. Eddy słowami: „Duch boski zaspakaja wszystkie ludzkie potrzeby" (No and Yes, str. 42).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Understanding and Supply

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE truth taught in Christian Science that God lovingly cares for those who understand and trust in Him is becoming, in the exigencies of present-day conditions, more and more gladly accepted. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 263) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says, "Always bear in mind that His presence, power, and peace meet all human needs and reflect all bliss." Surely all may take comfort from this statement, for by it we may understand and prove that so long as there remains a belief that man lives in a material universe, just so long will there appear to be legitimate human needs, and these needs will be supplied by that divine Love which watches over all with tender compassion.

Contrary to accepted belief, human needs are really mental needs; and it matters not what form the need may outwardly take, the supply for it is even now established in Mind, and its realization by the individual who trusts in God is inevitable. Christian Science teaches that man is spiritual, not material; and so in order to become beneficiaries of God's loving providence, mankind must awaken to the fact that Spirit, God, is the real source of supply. As thought is thus spiritualized, faith is advanced to understanding, and the harmony of true thinking is established and enjoyed. To realize abundance through spiritual understanding is to experience abundance. Lack or procrastination regarding this attainment only shows that a sturdier faith in God is needed, for He is ever present and is pouring forth, in inexhaustible abundance, His spiritual ideas to be utilized by us now.

Every need of the human Jesus was met because of his perfect understanding of the one source of supply. Food, clothing, and shelter not only for himself but for those around him were provided when needed. When there was a need for tribute money, the necessary amount was forthcoming. The finding of the necessary amount in a fish's mouth, as recounted in the Gospel of Matthew, served as an illustration of the fact that supply is everywhere present. When needed, an abundance of food was evidenced and the multitude satisfied. It is recorded in the Gospel of Mark that on one occasion Jesus directed two of his disciples to go into the city and make ready a room where they should eat the passover. He gave them exact instructions, telling them who would meet them, and even describing the "upper room" they would occupy; and we read that "his disciples went forth, and came into the city, and found as he had said unto them: and they made ready the passover." The Master was ever aware that his real abode was in infinite Mind, and his constant remembrance of this was potent to meet his daily needs.

Underlying these beautiful but natural demonstrations of the ever-presence of good was undoubtedly Jesus' recognition of the real need of mankind for spiritual enrichment. He knew that supply, though essentially spiritual, must reach mortals in a manner understandable to them, and his spiritual insight was always sufficient to be instantly rewarded with "signs following." Throughout his ministry he constantly pointed out that the qualities of God reflected in man constitute his substance and being, and that this supply is unlimited. He clearly stated, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you."

Spiritual facts dispel material fables. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 129) Mrs. Eddy says, "If you wish to know the spiritual fact, you can discover it by reversing the material fable, be the fable *pro* or *con*,—be it in accord with your preconceptions or utterly contrary to them." Let us know, therefore, that nothing unlike God has any real being or authority, for all that He creates is perfect like Himself. We can no more be deprived of food, clothing, and shelter than of health and harmony, for essentially these are spiritual, and are embraced in our consciousness. Sickness is not healed by seeing it as real and then attempting to destroy it as something. Seen only as false belief, it disappears before spiritual law specifically applied. Health is actually present where sickness seems to be. So it is with abundance, which is present where that fable calling itself poverty, whether universal or individual, claims to be present. It is but a lie claiming to be something. Abundant supply is the spiritual fact, and it is controlled by the law of God which declares man complete and whole and ever provided for.

Supply is coincident with demand and cannot be separated from it. These qualities constitute a collaborating expression of God's law of abundance. Whether giving or receiving, one is participating in or conforming to the operation of this law. Thus understandingly to contemplate a legitimate need is to realize the supply for it; and in so doing all are helped towards the realization of the fact stated by Mrs. Eddy in "No and Yes" (p. 42), "The divine Spirit supplies all human needs."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

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The Young Folks' Page

Proctor of Corridor A

By **Alta Halverson Seymour**

In Two Parts

Part I

"I'M WORRIED about Jane Severance, Martha." Kate Bartley pushed her books aside and looked at her roommate with a troubled frown.

"Oh, Katie, you take your job of proctoring so hard, I wish Miss Wilson had appointed someone else. She might have known it would just spoil your year to be put in charge of Corridor A. What's Jane Severance been doing now?"

"She hasn't been doing anything—that's just the trouble," said Kate, a look of perplexity in her dark eyes. "She doesn't study. She doesn't make friends with the girls. Her grades are pulling down the average of the whole corridor, and the girls are getting pretty rabid on the subject. And Jane just mopes."

"I wish she had chosen any other school than Pinecroft," said Martha.

"So do I," Kate agreed fervently. "But here she is, and somehow we have to help her fit in. At least I have to—that's part of what Miss Wilson expects a proctor to do. I'm sure I don't know how I'm going to do it." She shook her head gloomily "And I can't help feeling sorry for her, too. She's always lived with her father in a big, old, rambling house that was half museum, and gone camping with him on field trips—he's a naturalist—and he's taught her himself for some time. They had a nice old Scotch housekeeper, Mrs. Murray, who seems to have spoiled both of them, and they had an old car that they used to jaunt around in, taking pictures, and they had half a dozen dogs—"

"It certainly must be a jolt for the poor kid to try to settle down to a strict schedule after a life like that," said Martha, with a touch of sympathy. "When did you find all this out? And what's happened to her father?"

Homesick Jane

"I had a long talk with her last night. I thought I'd try once more to make friends. And poor Jane was so homesick and unhappy she told me the whole story. Her father is off on an expedition to the South Seas with some survey party, taking bird pictures. Jane wanted to go along, of course. But they'll be gone some time, and her father said he'd have to leave her here in some good school. She said she wouldn't have minded so much, if she could just have brought Terry, her Airedale. But Miss Wilson said she couldn't begin admitting pets to the school."

"Speaking of pets," said Martha. "Here's Bright Eyes hoping we have some peanuts for her. That's one pet Miss Wilson can't keep out!"

Kate smiled as she reached in her desk for a bag of peanuts and opened the window to spread a feast for the little squirrel waiting there. "Corridor A needs a mascot," she said, with a little sigh. "Bright Eyes, can you help us find a way out of our difficulties?"

The squirrel paused in nibbling a nut to look up at Kate so knowingly, her head a little on one side, that both girls laughed.

"She's got a plan, that's evident. So drop your cares," said Martha. And then, as the squirrel scampered away and the girls settled down to work, she added impulsively, "I can't bear to see you so worried, Kate. You aren't used to having so much responsibility. Why didn't Miss Wilson give the job to Mary Jordan?"

"I think sometimes Mary Jordan wonders that herself," said Kate slowly. "It isn't a nice way to feel, Martha, but sometimes I can't help thinking that Mary wouldn't be very sorry if I fell down on the job."

"Sometimes I wouldn't myself," said Martha recklessly. "Then Mary could have the old job and you wouldn't be worrying yourself gray-headed."

"Oh, Martha," said Kate reproachfully, "how can you say that? It's only in the last few months that Miss Wilson has had enough confidence in me to give me even little jobs, and how do you suppose I'd feel if I made a failure of the first important piece of work she's assigned me? And Mary's too fair to begrudge me the protectorship if I make a good job of it."

"Oh, I know," sighed Martha. "But we used to have such fun, Katie, and you were so full of practical jokes and plans to make things lively around here."

Kate's eyes twinkled as she thought of the year before and her numerous escapades. Again she wondered, as she had done many times before, what had inspired Miss Wilson to make her proctor of Corridor A.

As a matter of fact, many of the girls on Corridor A wondered the same thing. "It isn't as if Corridor A were any ordinary corridor," Mary Jordan said more than once to her roommate and chum, Eleanor Ware. "But we've got a reputation to consider. For two years we've held the scholarship cup, and it would be too bad if we lost it now that we're Juniors."

"Why anyone should appoint Kate Bartley proctor when they could just as well have appointed you is a mystery," said Eleanor. "Everyone knows you're the most efficient girl in the Junior class."

"Oh, there are plenty of other girls who would have been good proctors," said Mary, trying not to show how fully she shared Eleanor's opinion. "And I wouldn't mind seeing Kate have the job if she could handle it. But she seems a queer one to appoint when she's been the corridor's chief mischief-maker."

"Maybe Miss Wilson thought it was a good way to keep her out of mischief," suggested Eleanor, coming nearer the truth than she realized.

"Well, anyhow," there was a trace of satisfaction in Mary's tone. "Kate's got her hands full, and she's worrying, too. Jane Severance is a problem, and Kate doesn't know how to handle it. My guess is that her proctorship will stand or fall on Jane's record." Someone certainly ought to read Jane the riot act. If she keeps up the kind of grades she's getting, our hopes for the scholarship cup will certainly go glimmering."

Bright Eyes Once More

"Oh, here's Bright Eyes!" cried Eleanor suddenly. "Got some peanuts, Mary?"

Mary's stern face relaxed a little as she brought out a bag of nuts. "Though you really don't deserve them," she said accusingly, as she opened the window. "You're a fine mascot, aren't you? You certainly aren't bringing us much good fortune."

In a room at the end of the corridor, the cause of Corridor A's difficulties sat perched disconsolately on the edge of her desk, her eyes on the distant hilltops.

"Oh, I hate school! I hate everything about it! I'd like to run away! I wish I'd get expelled, and then Daddy'd have to send for me, or at least let me go home to Mrs. Murray. I could study there in Daddy's library and learn a lot more than I'm learning here."

Jane cast a rebellious look at the new books on her desk, and then suddenly, as so often, a widely contrasting picture swept into her thoughts—the old library at home, with father across the table from her, busy reading or writing, while she studied, both of them hard at work; both stopping, at last, for a recitation that father made as interesting as an adventure. Jane's head went down on her knee with a choking sob, and she was not very cordial to Kate, who came by just then with a friendly, "Here's a letter for you. Picked it up with my own."

"Thanks," muttered Jane, turning away to hide her red eyes.

And Kate, hurt and puzzled by this new rebuff, went away, feeling more discouraged than ever over Jane.

Jane tore open the letter, which was from Mrs. Murray, and as she glanced swiftly down the page, her face brightened surprisingly. Glancing out of the window she encountered the shining brown eyes of the corridor mascot. "No nuts for you here today Madam Bright Eyes," she said laughing. "You're greedy, if you want to know my opinion of you; but I like you best of all the folks around here, anyhow. You seem sort of a link with home."

Jane was flying joyfully about the room as she spoke, and in a few minutes Kate saw her running down the driveway and out of the big gate. "Breaking rules," she said, with a sigh. "She knows just as well as I do that we're expected to be on time for meals. And the dinner bell will ring before she's back, that's certain.

A Welcome Change

But miraculously Jane was back in time for dinner, sliding into her place somewhat breathlessly, but looking so happy and alert that the girls had hard work to keep from staring at her. "Something's happened," thought Kate, "and I'd like to know what it is. Maybe she'll tell me. She's happier, and that's the main thing."

For a few days affairs moved forward much more smoothly in Corridor A. Jane stopped moping and started studying, and proved that she could do her part to keep up Corridor A's scholarship record, if she chose. She responded to Kate's friendly advances in a cordial way that delighted the young proctor, and she even began to make friends with some of the other girls.

"I guess I can stop worrying about Jane," said Kate, with a sigh of relief, as she finished her studying one evening. "I'm just going for a turn in the garden before I go to bed, Martha. It's such a lovely moonlight night." Kate walked slowly to the end of the garden and sat down on a bench. Her eyes fell on the peaceful window of Jane's room, and she gave a sigh of relief and pleasure. "Her light's out early, good child. Hope her studying is all taken care of. I'm awfully glad things are smoothing out for her," she thought. "She's still a bit erratic and careless of rules, but she's beginning really to try to fit in, I'm sure, and I think she'll be a fine—"

Then it seemed to her as if her heart missed a beat, for Jane appeared at her window and opened it softly. Kate watched breathlessly as the girl looked from side to side and then swung herself out on a branch of the big tree outside her window. A moment later she dropped lightly to the ground and slipped away around a corner.

Heartsick and discouraged, Kate stumbled back up the path. "If I can just catch up with her!" she thought desperately, "and bring her back before any harm is done." But Jane, with the expertness of the accomplished woodsman, had completely disappeared, and Kate was forced to give up her search at last and come sorrowfully back alone.

"She must be in some more serious mischief," she thought. "But I can't bear to think it, and I won't think it just yet! There must be some explanation! But, oh, why does she do such stealthy, forbidden things, if everything's open and aboveboard! Well, this seems a pretty big problem, but I must try to get at it somehow. I won't tell anyone what I saw—not yet, anyway. I'll try to sift things out first."

But as she turned a corner of the path, she saw Mary slipping silently along ahead of her, and realized that the moonlight had disclosed quite as much to Mary as it had to her.

(To be concluded next Thursday)

By a Staff Photographer

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Burgess Baker With Marionettes. The Characters, From Left to Right, Are Aunt Polly, Huckleberry, Tom, and Old Injun Joe.

A Traveling Marionette Show

Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn to Travel Abroad

THE whimsical and stirring tale of Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn will be re-lived for all the world to see, if the ambitions of a young Wisconsin couple are realized. For Mr. and Mrs. Everett Burgess Baker of Milwaukee have motorized their marionette show containing the lively characters of Tom, Huck, Injun Joe, Aunt Polly and the rest, and in fact, this traveling show has been their means of livelihood, an automobile-trailer their home, for nearly a year now.

So far the couple have been touring the United States presenting their marionettes at schools, clubs, churches, camps, theaters, etc. Next year they hope to acquaint foreign countries with the buffoonery of lovable Tom and Huck. With their automobile and trailer-home, they plan to tour Europe extensively, putting their show on in the more country districts, where Mark Twain's famous characters have probably never been heard of.

By a Staff Photographer

Showing the Comfortable, Cozy Interior of the Living Room and Library of the Trailer. Note the French Telephone.

As Mr. Baker put it, "we intend to see the world by 'pulling strings.'"

As proof of their international aspirations, they have painted on the truck-end of their marionette van, advertisements of the show in many languages, including Greek, Jewish, Russian, French, German, Chinese and Spanish.

Everett Burgess Baker's marionettes are the result of a youthful ambition—an ambition which began when he was 14 years old. Like most boys, the antics of Tom and Huck and the villain Injun Joe, were favorite stories with the young marionetter and while the rest of the Baker family had their plans for Everett along the line of his father's and brothers' in a professional career, his own ideas were different.

His was to be an artistic career. No one could sway him from such a course. This he vowed.

Boyhood Shows in Cellar, Garage or Attic

And so the cellar was his first workshop, first "theater." Parental objections kept him from other parts of the house. After school he worked to get enough pennies to buy equipment to make his marionettes and to build his stages. From his after-school work he realized enough funds to put on a first-class show, sometimes in the cellar, sometimes in the garage, sometimes up in the attic. His marionettes began to be known. In the neighborhood, at school, the Baker boy's show was popular.

Everett was a stickler for detail. He followed the marionette shows when they came to town, but it seemed to him that they all lacked the finish of a real stage production. So he gathered all the books he could find on the subject, and made an earnest study of the art.

The result is that he has built one of the finest collapsible stages for marionette presentations in the country. He has arranged unique lighting effects, with switches and controls that enable him to dim or brighten the surroundings as the scene requires.

The Bakers like to look back to their first shows, when the entire equipment was carried on a cart to the various destinations. He first "went on the road" with an 800 pound load of trunks. Later, by newer devices, he reduced this to about 600 pounds.

Perhaps the most unusual part of the Baker marionettes is "voice amplifying" system. Mr. Baker not only manipulates the strings of his characters, but also uses a microphone in speaking the parts. He feels that he can gain better effects by the use of a microphone, and at the same time make himself heard distinctly to those farthest away from the stage.

But behind the scenes, Everett is not the only worker. The show couldn't go on without the valuable assistance of his wife. She is the electrician, the stage manager, the script-girl—the general "overseer" of backstage activities.

Comforts of a Trailer-Home

Apart from the fun they get out of their marionettes, Mr. and Mrs. Baker are enjoying the experience of "living on wheels." They are as comfortable in their trailer-home as in a Cape Cod bungalow. And they have the modern conveniences of a city apartment, including box-spring beds, electric lights, running water, bath, shower, telephone, radio, gas-stove, combination library and living room, and kitchen.

A telephone, you say—in an automobile? Yes, indeed. You see the trailer is a separate part of the marionette van. Frequently Everett is alone at the wheel, while Mrs. Baker stays behind in the trailer, finishing up the bookkeeping, making a pie for supper, or resting. If they should desire to speak to each other, all they have to do is to ring up on the telephone.

Right now the Baker's are brushing up on German, French and Greek. Of course they must have a knowledge of many foreign tongues when they make their European tour. And so the first step is to translate their Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn script into the language of the countries which they are first planning to visit.

C. G. M.

How to Plan an Evening of Fun

"HELLO everybody! There is just enough for two tables, shall we have some Bridge?" How familiar that phrase sounds to our ears and how significant. This host or hostess has done no planning. It has just been a question of getting out the tables, cards and preparing some refreshments.

"Are you going over to Jane's?" "I certainly am. I wonder what she will have planned for us tonight." Jane is a different kind of hostess. She gives careful thought to her parties and they are very popular.

To be a good hostess, whether of a large or a small group, requires much thought, work and tact. Here are a few guiding principles:

1. See that everybody takes part.
2. Have a varied program.
3. Competition adds to the fun.
4. Let no activity drag.
5. Appeal to the imagination of your guests.
6. The program should not be too long.
7. Be sure that you have everyone's attention when giving instructions.
8. Always have one or two things up your sleeve in case of emergency.

A program should contain something for the early comers, something to get things warmed up, active games, rest games, intelligence games and music.

Let us assume a small group of about a dozen or less young people of both sexes, well known to each other, having an ordinary "get together" at the home of one of the party.

On a table in the center of the room have a number of puzzles, some illustrated magazines and a newspaper or two displayed to start conversation among the early birds.

When all the guests have arrived send them out "Catching Interviews."

Each person is given a slip of paper on which is written a question such as:

What kind of bob would be most becoming to the Queen of Sheba?

Which is better, pie or cake and why?

Would you sooner be well educated or rich?

What auto would you have if you had your choice?

Each person is to see how many interviews he can make in the allotted time—five minutes. Since each is therefore not only being interviewed but seeking to interview, there is much fun and confusion. In deciding by vote on the winner, both the number and interest of the interviewers must be considered.

Active Games

A Spelling Race: Each guest is given a slip of paper with a five-letter word on it, and five cards with a letter on each. Not more than one of these letters may be used in spelling his word. At the starting signal the guests go about exchanging letters until they have completed their words. The first to finish his word wins. There should be enough letters to spell all the words. This is a noisy as well as an exciting game, when all the players are running from person to person calling "an A for a C" or "an R for a G."

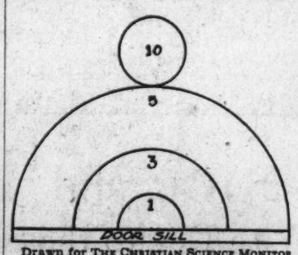
Bean Bag Bowling: On the floor draw three semi-circles, one within the other, using the door sill as a base. Top these with a small circle. Number them 1, 3, 5 and 10, as in the diagram.

Get a number of heavy bean bags, and divide the group into two teams.

Each member of a team bowls two bags and the score is counted according to the circle in which the bag lands.

The length of the range is across the room.

Each team has three innings and the total score is kept to decide the winner.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Diagram for Bean Bag Bowling.

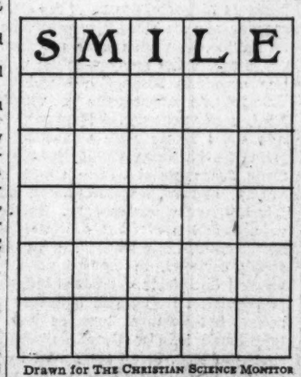
Picture Relay: Divide the group into two teams, and use a blackboard or hang a large sheet of paper on the wall.

Each team is to draw a picture. The first person draws the outline of the face, the second puts in the eyes, the third the nose, the fourth the mouth, etc., until the picture is completed.

The first team to finish a satisfactory picture, wins.

Quiet or Rest Games

Categories: Each person is given a sheet of paper ruled as shown in the diagram.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Diagram for Game of Categories.

At the start the leader gives the name of a category or class, e. g., automobiles. Each player must then write the name of one member of this category under each letter of the word on the top of the sheet, the name in each case beginning with this letter. (E. g. Under S, Studebaker; under M, Marmon.)

Another category is then given. There are five in all, and three minutes are allowed for each.

The slips are then passed to the next person on the right for scoring. Twenty-five points are given for a full sheet, one point being subtracted for each space not filled. An extra five points is given for every word that no other player has used and three points for words used by only one other.

Other categories may be: Cities, countries, states, authors, books, plays, flowers, minerals, vegetables, etc.

There are many other well-known quiet group games such as Subject and Object, Clumps, Consequences from which a choice may be made.

Now it is time for a good old-fashioned song fest around the piano; refreshments, a little conversation and home.

A. P.

The Mail Bag

Passay, Rizal, Philipine Islands.

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have longed to correspond with someone in the United States, but I do not know whom to address. So I am taking advantage of your amiability to ask you to publish this message which has no other end than to strengthen the bonds of friendship among the youths of the world.

I am a Filipino lad of 18, and at present studying in the University of the Philippines. I am very anxious to correspond with any young fellows in the United States who might be interested to know more about the Philippines, its people, customs, traditions and life here—things not to be found in newspapers.

My hobbies are stamp collecting and pen-pal writing. Although I started collecting stamps only a few months ago, I now have quite a good collection of stamps of most countries in the Orient and would like to exchange some of them for U. S. postage stamps, old or new.

Valente M.

Ellsworth, Kansas

Dear Editor:

Greetings to you and the rest of the Mail Baggers!

This letter is another plea for corries. This time I should like very much to hear from someone who lives in Kentucky or Virginia. My sister and I plan to take a trip through these parts next summer and I should like very much to receive some letters from these two states. I should like especially to hear from someone who lives in the blue grass region where the beautiful Kentucky saddle horses are raised.

I am 17 years old and am a stenographer in a law office. I am quite enthusiastic about the work for there is so much to learn in this type of office. Law, I find, is a most interesting subject to work with, and I am gaining priceless experiences every day.

I hope to go to college after a time. My goal is The Principia. I'm so interested in watching the growth of the college on the new campus.

I could not end a letter without paying tribute to our beloved newspaper, the Monitor. Its Mail Bag is certainly a place to make friends. I have had the pleasure of meeting one of my Mail Bag friends, and I spent a week with her last summer.

Please write to me, Kentuckians and Virginians, for I'll surely appreciate hearing from you. Rosma B.

Brush Prairie, Washington

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag, which I think is one of the most interesting of all the Monitor features. I always look forward to Thursday and the Mail Bag. I also enjoy the serial stories and other features of the Young Folks' Page.

I am 14 and interested in music, reading, writing, horseback riding and tennis. I have recently started a stamp collection. My last letter to the Mail Bag brought its fruits and I have a pen pal in Oregon, whom I enjoy very much. I should like to hear from girls everywhere, especially in Europe and Asia, exchanging postcards, stamps, and ideas with anyone who will write to me. I like to write and would be interested to exchange stories with anyone who enjoys the same thing.

I have always gone to the Christian Science Sunday School and think it is one of the most glorious opportunities offered to students of Christian Science. Jeannie A.

The following would like to receive letters;

From Girls

Diana P. (11), London, England. From any part of the world. Would like to exchange stamps. Interested in horseback riding.

Dorothy K. (11), Newcastle, N. S. W., Australia. From any part of the world. Interested in stamp collecting, post cards and gardening.

Dorothy P. (12), London, England. From the United States and France. Is a Girl Guide. Interested in music, sports, stamp collecting, and especially French.

Alyce G. (12), Minneapolis, Minnesota. From Europe or Asia, or any state in the United States. Interested in sports, reading and stamp collecting.

Geraldine L. (14), San Francisco, California. From all over the world. Interested in sports, dramatics and stamp collecting.

Felicitas S. (17), Westerland a/Sylt, Germany. Would like to correspond with girl interested in Christian Science either in English or German.

Phyllis K. (17), Low Fell, Durham, England. From India, New Zealand, Canada, Australia and Europe. (Already has enough correspondents from the United States.) Is a student in college.

From Boys

Bill C. (10-12), Toronto, Ont., Canada. From Natal, Transvaal, Ceylon, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, British West Indies, England, Canada and the United States. Interested in stemps.

Henry A. (16-18), New Haven, Connecticut. From South America or southern part of the United States.

The four following Japanese boys from Tokyo, Japan, would like to correspond with American youths. All are able to write in English—they now attend a Japanese preparatory school—and are interested in topics from schoolboy life to international affairs: Junichi K. (17), Fumihiko O. (17), Masanori K. (17), Yuichiro I. (19).

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

New Neighbors

Boys or girls who are going to move into a new neighborhood may find themselves wondering what kind of people they will find there. Perhaps the following incident will throw some light on the subject:

A newcomer in a little village met an old Quaker who sat on a bench in the square.

"What kind of people live in this village?" he asked.

"What kind of people didst thou live amongst before?" asked the Quaker.

"Oh, they were mean, narrow, suspicious people. In fact, they were impossible!"

"I'm very sorry, friend, but thee will find the same manner of people here."

Later the old Quaker was accosted by another man who had lately moved to the village. "What sort of people are there here?" asked the stranger.

"What manner of people didst thou five amongst before?" asked the old man.

"Friend," he replied, "they were the finest kind of people. They were always good and helpful. I hated to leave them."

"Then thee will find the same manner of people here," beamed the Quaker.

Many gifts will be distributed at this holiday season; gifts that may last an hour, a day, a year. Why not give something which will bring to the recipient riches of spirit that will not perish? Send your friend or acquaintance who needs courage and cheer a supply of Christian Science literature in the form of

A PROSPERITY GIFT

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The Christian Science Monitor	1 month	$1
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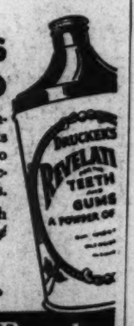


REVELATION *Tooth Powder*

'U. S. Wimbledon' Is Forecast By Tennis Official

Would Combine Men's and Women's National Championships

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Combination of the men's and women's national tennis championships into an "American Wimbledon" next summer was forecast yesterday by Walter Merrill Hall, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

The sanction and schedule committee has recommended such action, Hall said, and he thought it likely the executive committee also would view the proposal favorably when it meets in New York Dec. 8 to lay plans for the national convention at Cincinnati in February.

The final decision will be up to the national meeting, but Hall said he believed there was a strong feeling in the U. S. L. T. A. that the experiment was worth a trial.

Start in August

The proposal would involve combining the national women's tourney, including singles and doubles, with the national men's singles, all to be played at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island, starting the latter part of August and continuing for a 10-day period. Formerly the women's championships have been held separately, in the middle of August, with the men's singles in September.

It is not contemplated to include the national men's, mixed and veterans' doubles championships. This tournament, formerly held annually at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., was shifted to the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, last season. Thus the American plan would not go as far as France and England do in combining all their major national championships in a single tournament, spread over a two weeks period.

Hall said it probably would be held on dates including those now allotted to the men instead of on the dates for the women earlier in August. The starting date probably would be set as Aug. 29, a Thursday, instead of Aug. 31 and would run through the entire next week.

Considered for Years

"We have considered this matter for several years and I am of the opinion that it is at least worth a trial. There seems to be considerable sentiment for it."

Joseph W. Ivy, second vice-president, in Kansas City, also expressed approval.

To avoid too much confusion in the early rounds it has been suggested that the men and women play on alternate days, which also would serve to give the men a day's breathing spell between possible five-set matches. All such details will be worked out if and when the national meeting votes to combine the two events.

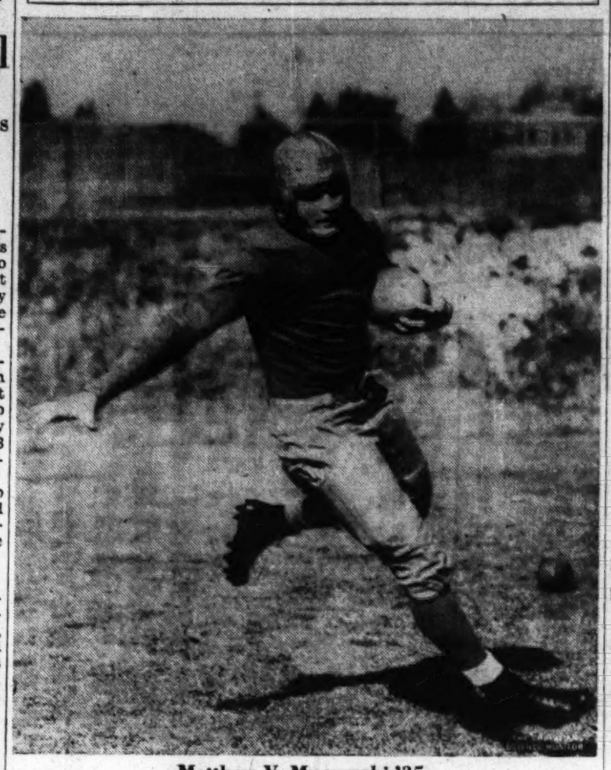
U. S. Pro Golf Team Wins

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 28 (AP)—An American professional golf team made a clean sweep yesterday of the individual matches, thus defeating an Australian team, 8 to 1, in a two-day match. In the 36-hole contests Leo Diegel beat Rufus Stewart, 8 and 7; Craig Wood conquered Ted Naismith, 5 and 4; Denny Shute beat Lou Kelly, 5 and 4; Harry Cooper downed Fergus McMahon, 5 and 4; Paul Runyan won from San Richardson, 7 and 5, and Ky Laffoon defeated Martin Smith, 2 and 1. The Americans won two of the three best-ball, four-ball matches Monday.

Desautels to Hollywood

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 28 (AP)—Purchase of Catcher Gene Desautels from Detroit was announced today by Bill Lane, president of the Hollywood Baseball Club. Desautel went to Detroit from Holy Cross three seasons ago, but saw little action.

Brilliant All-Round Back



Matthew V. Muczynski '35
University of Washington Football Team.

Last Big Day For College Football Elevens Tomorrow

Tomorrow will be the last big day for college football in the season of 1934 and there are several games which will be of importance in determining the final listing of the teams in one or two of the conferences as well as in the eastern sector where conferences are conspicuous by their absence. In the Southeastern Conference Alabama will try to keep its slate untarnished by defeating Vanderbilt at Birmingham, while Louisiana State and Tulane, the other two undefeated teams, will defer their battle until Saturday. In the Middle West Nebraska will try to defend its championship by defeating Kansas State.

The other sizable games of the day will take place in the East where Cornell meets Pennsylvania in one of the traditional Thanksgiving Day contests; Pittsburgh battles with Carnegie Tech and Colgate visits Brown University. These three games have always been popular with the football public and despite the fact that Brown has had a disastrous season, Pittsburgh shows far too much strength for Carnegie and the Cornell and Pennsylvania teams have had seasons far below their usual standard, all three games are sure to draw good numbers.

The traditional meeting at Franklin Field between the Redmen of Cornell and the Red and Blue clad warriors of Penn, will be the forty-first clash between them in a rivalry which goes back almost unbroken to 1893. The only year in which a game has not been played since that time is 1918, when the war interrupted the series.

Penn holds a heavy balance of victories throughout the series, having chalked up 28 wins to 10 for Cornell, with two ties, in 1906 and in 1926. Penn has scored 703 points, to 291 for Cornell.

The contest this year will make the fifteenth in which the Big Red team has participated under the tutelage of Coach Gilmour Dobie. Since the first Dobie-coached Cornell team met Penn in 1920, the percentage of Cornell victories has been higher than the average. Penn has gone off the field victorious in seven games since 1920, and Cornell has achieved the mastery six times. There was a 10-10 tie in 1926. The results of the series follow.

Year	Winner	Score
1893	Pennsylvania	50-0
1894	Pennsylvania	6-0
1895	Pennsylvania	46-2
1896	Pennsylvania	32-10
1897	Pennsylvania	4-0
1898	Pennsylvania	12-6
1899	Pennsylvania	29-0
1900	Pennsylvania	27-0
1901	Cornell	26-6
1902	Pennsylvania	12-11
1903	Pennsylvania	42-0
1904	Pennsylvania	34-0
1905	Pennsylvania	6-5
1906	Tie	0-0
1907	Pennsylvania	12-4
1908	Pennsylvania	17-4
1909	Pennsylvania	18-6
1910	Pennsylvania	12-6
1911	Pennsylvania	21-9
1912	Pennsylvania	7-2
1913	Cornell	21-0
1914	Cornell	24-12
1915	Cornell	24-9
1916	Pennsylvania	23-3
1917	Pennsylvania	37-0
1919	Pennsylvania	24-0
1920	Pennsylvania	28-0
1921	Cornell	41-0
1922	Cornell	9-0
1923	Cornell	14-7
1924	Pennsylvania	20-0
1925	Pennsylvania	7-0
1926	Tie	10-10
1927	Pennsylvania	35-0
1928	Pennsylvania	49-0
1929	Pennsylvania	17-7
1930	Cornell	13-7
1931	Cornell	7-0
1932	Pennsylvania	13-7
1933	Cornell	20-12

Pennsylvania 28, Cornell 10. Ties 2.

Lesser Wins With Saber

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—George V. Lesser of New York University took the second event of the New York fencing season yesterday evening, when he won the prep sabers contest for the prize donated by Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, former president, at the New York Athletic Club. The sabreurs of New York University dominated the contest, for which 14 contestants appeared. Lesser won the prize only after a fence-off with his team mate, Paul Kirszjner, after each had won four bouts in the final round-robin. The score was 5 to 2. The other finalists were Max Frank, also from the Hall of Fame, who won three of his final bouts; William Wolff, another N. Y. U. fencer; Francis Drake, Columbia University, and Irving Schlesberg, College of the City of New York.

Ingram Becomes Business Man

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 28 (AP)—William "Navy Bill" Ingram became a private business man today while into his shoes as head football coach at the University of California stepped Leonard B. "Stub" Allison, a former star player at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. In a shift so sudden that it surprised even Allison, the executive committee of the associated students accepted Ingram's resignation last night and promptly appointed the man who has been his first assistant for four years. Ingram's resignation stated that he was accepting "a wonderful opportunity to become settled in private business life."

Class B Players Lead Way Into Round of Eight

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Two Class B players, with plus handicaps, led the way into the quarterfinals of the United States handicap squash tennis tournament yesterday at the Harvard Club, when Louis B. Dailey, Princeton Club (plus 6), defeated Walter D. Hoag, Yale Club (plus 2), 18—16, 15—12; and Donald Lawson (plus 7) eliminated his teammate of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, Gerard T. Baxter (plus 4), 18—13, 18—13.

The 14 survivors include 6 Class A players, 5 of Class B, and 3 not yet ranked. The latter three are handicapped at plus 10, while the lowest handicap men are Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C., minus 10 and no score for first two points, Edward G. McLaughlin, and Frank R. Hansen, minus 10, both of Columbia University Club.

All the matches yesterday were closely fought with numerous extra-point games. P. R. Lawson, N. Y. A. C., one of the three Class C survivors, scored the most impressive victory when he eliminated F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, whose handicap was minus seven. The score was 12—15, 15—8, 15—12. He will next encounter his teammate on the undefeated first team of N. Y. A. C., Emmet McLoughlin Jr., who defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, Class B, handicapped at six, in another three-game match, 15—17, 15—11, 15—13. The third Class C victor was C. M. Ives, Yale Club, who put out Charles J. Mason Jr., also of the home club Class A team, handicapped at two, 18—16, 9—15, 17—15.

National Squash Tennis Handicap Tournament—Second Round.

C. M. Ives, Yale Club (10), defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club (2), 18—16, 9—15, 17—13.

P. R. Lawson, N. Y. A. C. (10), defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club (minus 7), 12—15, 15—8, 15—12.

Emmet McLoughlin Jr., N. Y. A. C. (10), defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard Club (6), 15—17, 15—11, 15—13.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C. (minus 10), defeated Vincent Furno, Columbia U. C. (10), 15—12, 18—13.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club (2), defeated O. D. Wells, Harvard Club (10), 8—15, 15—11, 18—13.

F. V. Brodil, Columbia U. C. (scratch), defeated R. C. Aikenhead, Columbia U. C. (10), 15—12, 18—17.

Paul Cavanagh, Crescent A.-H. C. (7), defeated Sefton Tranter, N. Y. A. C. (scratch), 15—13, 16—17, 15—13.

Third Round

Louis B. Dailey, Princeton Club (6), defeated Walter D. Hoag Jr., Yale Club (4), 18—16, 15—12.

Donald Lawson, Crescent A.-H. C. (7), defeated G. T. Baxter Jr., Crescent A.-H. C. (4), 18—13, 12—13.

Trojans to Meet Washington On Home Gridiron

Stanford, With Coast Title Won, Has Completed Its Season

Pacific Coast Conference Football

College	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Stanford	5	0	0	83	7	1.000
Wash. State	4	1	0	98	0	1.000
Washington	4	1	1	56	44	.800
Oregon	4	0	2	82	63	.667
California	3	0	3	69	37	.600
U. C. L. A.	2	0	3	44	63	.400
So. Calif.	1	1	3	41	49	.250
Idaho	1	0	4	32	96	.200
Oregon St.	0	2	5	33	104	.000
Montana	0	1	4	13	76	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 28—Football interest on the Pacific coast leaves Palo Alto and the powerful Stanford Cardinals, representatives of the Pacific coast in the annual New Year's Day game in Pasadena, to focus on a half-dozen games to be played this week-end involving Conference members, as Stanford has completed its schedule.

In Los Angeles, University of California at Los Angeles meets Loyola tomorrow; Montana plays Gonzaga at Missoula; the Idaho Vandals tackle Creighton at Omaha, and Oregon battles the strong St. Mary's team in San Francisco. Saturday, Southern California is host to Washington in Los Angeles, while Washington State travels to Detroit University in an intersectional contest.

U. C. L. A. should beat Loyola by two touchdowns. The Bruins started the season unimpressively, but have shown steady improvement with each game, and their victories over St. Mary's and Oregon State in successive weeks indicate that U. C. L. A. is fast becoming one of the strongest teams in the West. Montana may find a tartar in Gonzaga, which spoiled Washington State's chances for an undefeated season. Idaho should make a strong showing against Creighton, while Oregon may be in for a thumping at the hands of St. Mary's.

Game Should Be Close

The game between Washington and Southern California should be close. On comparative scores against Washington State, Washington should win, for the Huskies and Cougars tied, while W. S. C. trampled the Trojans decisively. Washington State should beat Detroit unless the Cougars are faced with unexpected opposition.

Stanford's close and hard-fought victory over the California Bears, in the annual "big game," was the football high-light of last Saturday's contest on the Pacific coast. As usual, the intense rivalry between Stanford and California leveled pre-game predictions, and the Cardinals, who had mowed down other opposition with both ease and regularity in preceding weeks, found an inspired team in Coach William A. Ingram's Bears when the two elevens lined up for play on the thick turf in Memorial Stadium. And before the game was over, Stanford, although impressive in victory, knew still more of the potency of the Golden Bear. It took the well-directed place kick of an 18-year-old sophomore, Carl V. Schott '37, to win the game, and California gained 211 yards to Stanford's 146—and made seven first downs to the Indians' four. At half-time the teams were deadlocked in a scoreless tie, and if there was any choice between the two, it would have been in California's favor.

The Cardinals opened the game without their stellar end, James H. Moscrip '36, who, with his knee tightly taped, sat in the press box high above the gridiron. Before the first quarter was over, Stanford's other outstanding star, Robert H. Grayson '36, had left the game with several fractured ribs.

Tie Broken in Third Period

Late in the third quarter the tie was broken. W. Keith Topping '35, Stanford right end, rushed in and blocked a punt of Arleigh T. Williams '35. Schott, substituting for Moscrip, rushed in and recovered. From the 22-yard line, Robert A. Hamilton '36, on a double reverse, ripped around California's right end, side-stepped the Bears' secondary defense, and crossed the goal standing up. Schott failed to convert. A few moments later, after another drive at California's goal had failed, Schott dropped back and place-kicked what proved to be the winning points from the 13-yard line, giving Stanford a nine-point lead. With less than two minutes left to play, California took advantage of a scoring opportunity. Williams, on the Cardinal 40, passed 30 yards to Jack R. Brittingham '36, who scooted 10 yards to score. Williams converted.

At Los Angeles, the Bruins, led by fleet-footed Charles F. Cheshire '36, who plays left halfback, rolled up a 25-to-7 victory over Oregon State for U. C. L. A.'s second Conference victory of the year. Showing surprising offensive power, the Bruins scored in three of the four periods, gained 309 yards to Oregon State's 204, although O. S. C. made 15 first downs to the Bruins' nine. After U. C. L. A. held for downs on their own 26, Cheshire raced 39 yards through tackle, and after an exchange of punts ran 39 more yards to Oregon State's 28. Then, on third down, a pass, Mitchell J. Frankovich '35 to Sinclair, R. Lott '35 tallied the first touchdown. Frankovich failed to convert. There was no more scoring in that period, but early in the second, Cheshire intercepted an Oregon pass and ran 27 yards to O. S. C's 44. Four line plays gained 19 yards, and then Cheshire reversed his field and neatly galloped 25 yards to score standing up. Again Frankovich failed to convert. The third touchdown was on a pass, Cheshire to Capt. Ransom D. Livesay '35, and this time Frankovich converted, giving the Bruins a 19-point advantage at half-time.

Oregon Scores in Third

Oregon's score came in the third quarter, when the Northerners gained a first down on U. C. L. A.'s 10-yard line. Harold J. Pangle '35, bucked the line for five yards. Two more tries earned four more, and on the fourth try, Pangle went over from the one-yard stripe. Thomas A. Swanson '37, converted. The Bruins last score was made in the last quarter, when Ted Key '37, bucked over from the one-yard line after a pass. F. Howard Haraden '37, to William B. Murphy '36, placed the ball in scoring position.

In Washington's homecoming game in Seattle, the Huskies fought Washington State to a scoreless tie. A drizzling rain slowed up play, and both teams played cautiously throughout the contest. Late in the game, both the Huskies and Cougars made desperate attempts to win by place kicks, but all efforts failed. Each team made seven first downs. Ed Goddard was the offensive ace for the Cougars, while Paul Sukolsky and Byron Haines were outstanding for Washington.

The Cougars tried strategy, as well as brawn, as the end of the game approached. After an attempted place kick from the 13-yard line failed for Washington, Washington State worked the ball deep into Husky territory. Then, with the ball resting on the 17-yard line, Coach Orin E. Hollingbery sent in his field goal specialist, Mel H. Johansen '36. Hoping to catch the Huskies napping, Quarterback Edward Goddard '27 called for a pass to Rodger Dougherty '37, but the attempt went wide and the ball passed into Washington's hands as the game ended.

Rutgers Elevens Elect

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 28 (AP)—Albert W. Twitchell '35 of Dedham, Mass., and Wright Hare '35 of Rutherford, were named honorary captains of the Rutgers varsity and freshman football teams, respectively, by their teammates yesterday. Twitchell, a product of Dean Academy, alternated at center on the varsity through the last three seasons and was acting captain whenever he was in action.

Bowdoin's Football Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine—The Bowdoin College football team, which did not win a game this fall, will have the same teams to face next season. The schedule: Oct. 5—Massachusetts State at Amherst; 12—Wesleyan; 19—Williams at Williamstown; 26—Colby. Nov. 2—Bates; 9—Maine at Orono; 16—Tufts at Medford.

Bowdoin's Hockey Dates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine—This winter the Bowdoin College hockey team faces nine games, with three out of the State. The schedule: Jan. 5—New Hampshire at Durham; 9—Bates at Lewiston; 12—Colby; 14—Bates; 16—Colby at Waterville, Feb. 7—New Hampshire; 9—Bates at Lewiston; 12—Colby; 15—Northeastern at Boston.

New South Wales Wins

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 28 (Canadian Press)—New South Wales defeated South Australia yesterday by an inning and 188 runs in the first of the season's Sheffield Shield cricket matches.

Chicago Hawks Sweep to First Place in Race

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	5	0	1	15	11	10
Boston	4	0	3	15	15	8
Detroit	3	0	4	22	15	6
Rangers	2	0	4	16	21	4
Canadian Division						
Toronto	7	0	0	23	9	14
Montreal	3	0	2	12	8	6
Americans	2	0	2	7	8	4
St. Louis	1	0	3	10	27	2
Canadiens	1	0	4	8	14	2

Results Nov. 27

Chicago 3, Boston 2.
Canadiens 3, Rangers 2.

Chicago Black Hawks have no such record as that of Toronto Maple Leafs, but they certainly do stand out in their own American division of the National Hockey League standing. Defeating the Bruins on Boston ice last night, 3 to 2, gave the Hawks first place. While that game was on, the Canadiens broke through Rangers at New York for their first victory in the present season and went into a tie for fourth place in the Canadian division standing.

There is no doubt about Chicago being a real hockey team. Its new manager, Clem Loughlin, certainly knows his business and handled the team beautifully. After a fast, scoreless first period, the Hawks ran in two rapid-fire goals in the second session. It looked like the ruination of a game right there, but Frank Patrick displayed managerial powers and lifted the Bruins into the greatest come-from-behind effort of a local team in years. Eventually they did tie, but the effort was too great and the Hawks scored the deciding goal with less than seven minutes to play in the final period.

Just when things looked blackest for the former greats of hockey, Les Canadiens, victory came their way. Leading 2 to 1 after the first period, a pass-out by Armand Mondou deflected from Earl Seibert's skate into the Ranger net and that goal proved the margin of victory. Not exactly a creditable victory in every sense of earned value but victory nevertheless, and may mean improvement for the Lalonde team in general. Rangers threatened on occasions but Canadiens were playing a great defensive battle.

Feathers Leads By Record Wide Margin

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—The ground gaining honors in the National Professional Football League belong to Beattie Feathers, formerly of Tennessee and now with the Chicago Bears, by one of the widest margins in the history of the professional game.

Feathers has advanced the ball an aggregate of 1052 yards, in 107 attempts.

Dutch Clark, of the Detroit Lions, is the leading point scorer in the league with a total of 74, contrived from eight touchdowns, 14 points after touchdowns and four field goals. The standings:

Ground Gaining

	Yards	Attempts	Approx Avg
Feathers, Chi. Bears	1052	107	10
Hanson, Philadelphia	802	145	6
Clark, Detroit	687	106	6
Battles, Boston	550	102	5
Heller, Pittsburgh	528	132	4

	TD	PAT	FG	Tot Pts
Clark, Detroit	8	12	4	72
Manders, Chi. Bears	3	28	7	67
Strong, New York	6	8	4	56
Feathers, Chi. Bears	9	0	0	54
Presnell, Detroit	6	8	3	53

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	5	1	1	16	9	10
Syracuse	3	1	1	10	7	6
Buffalo	3	1	3	17	14	6
Windsor	3	0	4	12	16	6
Detroit	2	3	4	17	20	4
Cleveland	1	0	4	7	13	2

(No points for tie games)

Result Nov. 28

London 3, Buffalo 2.

Americans Make 15 Hits

KYOTO, Japan, Nov. 28 (AP)—America's barnstorming baseball players smashed out a 14-to-1 victory over the Nippon All-Stars before a crowd of 20,000 here today. The invaders' 15-hit barrage was led by Bing Miller's home run.

Indianapolis at Mayfield

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—The Indianapolis Club of the American Association will do its spring training for 1935 at Mayfield, Ky. Last spring the club trained at Evansville, Ind.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

An Important Meeting Coming

THIS year's annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States which will be held in Florida the first of next month promises to produce one or two matters which are apt to cause considerable thought and lively discussion on the part of the delegates from the various sections of America. This will not be the first time that that organization has taken up matters which drew fire from some of the delegates; but we suspect that there will be one question put up for discussion which will be charged with more than the usual amount of T. N. T.

Barring Noncitizens From Championships

The question which we expect will receive the most attention both pro and con is the one regarding the barring of noncitizens from winning United States national titles. We understand that they would be allowed to compete in an individual event and would receive some special medal; but that the title would go to the best citizen to finish in the event. That such a thing would not prove popular either with the noncitizen or the citizen is our candid opinion. Few, if any, are the American athletes who would care to finish behind a rival and be given the championship title and medal. Unless one of them is able to defeat all the entrants, we feel sure he would prefer to take the place and trophy which he actually won and let the real winner take all that belongs to him. I recall one time a number of years ago when a college runner refused to take the first-place medal after the winner had been declared ineligible on some technicality. The organization which ran the meet had the original winner return the gold medal and then sent it to the second-place winner, with the request that he keep the gold medal and return the second-place one he had originally received, that it might be sent to the third-place winner, who had been elevated to second place. The second-place winner promptly returned the gold medal to the organization, and said he would accept neither the medal nor the title, as he felt it belonged to the original winner, and, so far as we know, the gold medal is still looking for an owner. And this, we believe, is the real sentiment among American athletes.

Closed as Well as Open Championships

If the time should come when it was felt that there should be championship events in which noncitizens should not be permitted to take the title, then it would seem as if the best thing to do would be to have an open and a closed championship, as some other countries have in such sports as golf and tennis. By doing this both classes of competitors would have their chances to show how good they are. The citizen athletes would have a chance to compete for their championships without having to face outside competition, and then they could compete again for their national open championship title with noncitizens as rivals. This, it seems to us, would be a far better system to adopt than to award championship titles to some athletes who had finished behind some noncitizens, who would have nothing to show for their efforts except prizes which would simply show that they defeated men who won national championship titles by finishing behind them.

Sporting Around the Hub

FRANK J. TABERSKI of Schenectady, N. Y., former world's pocket billiard champion, will entertain the billiard fans of Greater Boston giving free exhibitions in connection with the National Billiard Association's "better billiards" program. His first appearance in Boston will be at the Boston Athletic Association, at 7 p. m., Friday, and at 10 p. m. the same evening he will be at the Ionic Club Recreation, 217 Humphrey Street, Swampscott. On Dec. 1, Taberski will be in Revere at the Elks No. 1171, after which he will return to Boston.

* * *

The rest of Taberski's Hub program will be as follows: Dec. 3—Miah J. Murray, Inc., 1156 Washington Street, at 3 and 7 p. m.; Shanley Recreation, 615 Washington Street, 9:15 p. m. Dec. 4—New Boston Billiard Academy, 169 Washington Street, 3 p. m.; Twentieth Century Billiard Academy, Summer and Chauncey Streets, 7 p. m. Dec. 5—Huntington Club, 255 Huntington Avenue, 2 p. m. Dec. 6—Columbia Billiard Parlor, 558 Columbia Road, Dorchester, 6:45 p. m.; Morton Billiard Parlor, 715 Morton Street, Dorchester, 9 p. m. Dec. 7—South Station Alleys, 689 Atlantic Avenue, 7 p. m.; Eagle Bowling Alleys, 2235 Washington Street, 9:30 p. m.

* * *

Commonly known as "the old gray fox," Taberski always draws a large crowd to all of his exhibitions. He is a past master in the art of the game. At his Greater Boston appearances he will meet all comers, as well as demonstrate fancy shots, and instruct a limited class of students in the fundamentals of the game.

* * *

The Bruin Cubs, anxious to strengthen their forward lines, have recalled Walter Harnott from the Syracuse Club of the International League and he has been ordered to report to Manager Fred Hitchman in time for the game with Providence on Thursday night at the Boston Arena. Don Smillie, center ice player on the Cubs, will go to Syracuse to replace Harnott with that team. In announcing the shift of players, Art Ross, general manager of the Bruins and Cubs, stated that every effort is being made to strengthen the Cubs' lines and there is possibility of further changes. The return of the injured Alec Motter to the first line this week will give the Cubs one of the strongest forward groups in the Canadian-American League, with Frank Jerwa and Phil Besler playing the wings.

* * *

Percy Jackson, veteran Cubs goalie, also will replace Benny Grant in the Boston goal for the holiday night game with the Reds. Grant was hurt in the thrilling 1-to-1 tie Boston and Providence played at the Arena Saturday, and Jackson went in to replace him. Jackson's fine play in recent years earned him a chance to go to National League hockey this year with the Rangers, but Manager Lester Patrick decided that he would string along with Andy Aitkenhead and the Cubs bought Jackson back from the New York club. He will be starting his first game of the season on Thursday.

* * *

The four-day United States field hockey championship began today on the Newton High School Field in Newtonville. On Friday night at The Country Club, Brookline, the United States first and reserve team players will be chosen on the basis of their work in the national tournament. On Saturday the All-America teams will play for the 1934 championship. Six teams, one each from the Great Lakes and Midwest divisions and two each from the Northeast and Southeast sections are playing in the tournament. Bleachers have been set up for spectators, and, needless to say, the play will be of the highest order. The holiday schedule is as follows: 12:30 p. m.—Northeast Reserves vs. Midwest; 1:45 p. m.—Southeast Reserves vs. Great Lakes; 3 p. m.—Northeast vs. Southeast. Friday's schedule: 11 a. m.—Northeast vs. Southeast Reserves; 1:30 p. m.—Southeast vs. Northeast Reserves; 2:45 p. m.—Midwest vs. Great Lakes.

* * *

In the United States women's field hockey championship tournament match played this morning, the Southeast Reserves defeated the Northeast Reserves, 3 to 1, on the Newton High School Field.

* * *

Pete Crandall of Revere met with his first defeat in the New England pocket billiard championship at Bosworth Hall last night. Swede Carlson of Somerville defeated Crandall in the seventeenth game of the series, 125 to 103. Crandall led at one stage of the game by 81 to 16. The next match in the tournament will be staged Friday night when Johnny Mills of Medford meets O'Brien of Roxbury.

* * *

Boston University hockey schedule follows: Dec. 4—Massachusetts Tech at Boston Arena; 12—Yale at New Haven; 15—Princeton at Princeton; 18—Harvard at Boston Arena. Jan. 2—Dartmouth at Boston Arena. Feb. 13—New Hampshire at Durham; 19—Brown at Boston Arena; 26—New Hampshire at Arena. March 1—Brown at Providence.

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BROADHURST, W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30, 55c to $2.35 Mats.

Listed Stock Quotations

Further Substantial Improvement in Stock Market Prices

Commodity and Money Markets

Gains Recorded In Moderately Active Session

Prices Rise Generally in Stock Market—Close Is Firm

By Forrest Price

Another day of advancing prices. Stocks showed some hesitation today, and then moved forward again.

Altogether, it was a pretty satisfactory session from the constructive point of view.

There were a few soft spots, but these were away in the minority.

Total sales aggregated about 1,100,000 shares.

A rather gratifying feature from the trader's standpoint was the strength of the rails. Railroad earnings have been nothing to boast about and until the last day or two rail issues lagged while the industrials moved upward.

Today such issues as Union Pacific, Jersey Central, Delaware & Hudson, Texas & Pacific, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis and Louisville & Nashville made substantial gains.

In other parts of the list new highs for the year were established by Case preferred, Commercial Credit common and first preferred, Radio A, Spiegel-May-Stern, Third National Investment Trust, U. S. Gypsum common and preferred and Myers & Brothers.

Others gaining 2 to 3 points were The Fair, Tidewater Associated, U. S. Smelting, Jones & Laughlin, American Steel Foundries preferred, and Commonwealth & Southern preferred.

Railroad bonds enjoyed a good rise along with the rail equities. Most of the other loans were higher. U. S. Governments were somewhat mixed.

Among the commodities corn was the star performer. It soared 3 cents a bushel at Chicago, and closed strong. Other grains also advanced. Cotton was higher.

About the future of the market, here's the way the bull party argues: Although the recent advance has put stocks on a level where they look high when earnings are taken into consideration, there is such an abundance of money seeking investment that temporary low yields on the investment must be expected.

It is pointed out that current yields are not to be taken entirely as a measuring stick and that a more satisfactory measure is the future earnings possibilities.

The bull party contends that business undoubtedly is on its way toward recovery, and this being so, earnings will expand accordingly. So that in buying securities possible price appreciation should be considered more than current yields.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP) — The stock market today appeared willing to give stockholders further gains to be grateful for during tomorrow's holiday.

In fact, the pre-holiday caution usually noted before a market shutdown was less pronounced than it has been of late, although not entirely lacking.

Buying in steels, farm implements, industrial specialties and some of the rails was rather persistent for a time, and several issues pushed up fractions to 2 points, a few to new highs for 1934.

Good Advances

Shares advancing about 1 to 2 points by early afternoon included U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Case, International Harvester, Douglas, Allied Chemical, Union Pacific, Atlantic Coast Line, du Pont and Spiegel-May-Stern. Issues up fractionally included American Can, Republic Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Deere, Santa Fe, Union Carbide, United Aircraft, Socony-Vacuum, and others.

Consolidated Gas lost about a point, evidently in response to the proposed New York City utilities tax of 3 per cent.

The proposed city sales tax of 2 per cent may have been a factor in a sag of more than a point in Macy, but other local merchandising shares were quiet and about unchanged. American Telephone, New York Central and Standard of New Jersey sagged fractions

Bonds Continue Strong

The low-priced bond list had a few reactionary spots today, but on the other hand, a considerable number of issues continued strong under fairly active buying. Prime loans again met good support. U. S. Governments held close to the finals of yesterday.

Advances of a point or more carried St. Paul 5s up to 24½, New York Central 5s to 64½, Nickel Plate 4½s to 59, Southern Pacific 4½s to 62½, International Telephone 5s to 60, and Southern Railway 4s to 58.

Some loans of the Erie, Armour & Co., Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Consolidated Gas, Missouri Pacific, North American Co., Frisco and Western Union were fractionally improved.

Profit taking inspired by the recent sharp advance lowered Columbia Gas & Electric 5s 1⅜ points in the early trading, and a slightly easier tone marked the issues of American & Foreign Power, American Smelting and Northern Pacific.

The widest changes in the federal list occurred in Home Loans 4s, which, following yesterday's substantial advance, fell back 4-32ds of a point to 101.6. Home Owners Loan 2¾s were down 3-32ds at 95.30.

The foreign list was quiet with prices mixed. French 7s rose ¾, and Uruguay 6s and German 5½s were moderately lower.

Cotton Prices Advance

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Cotton showed renewed firmness today with prices making new high ground for the movement on a continued demand from the trade and commission house sources. March deliveries sold up to 12.73, or 8 points above yesterday's closing quotation and 68 points above the low price touched on the reaction of early last month. The demand tapered off somewhat at this level, and there was some profit-taking but the mid-afternoon market was holding fairly steady at net advances of 4 to 8 points.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.28	Last Nov.27
11⅞	6		Adams Express	1300	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7½
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	400	31⅜	30	31⅜	30¼
7⅝	3½		Advance Rumely	100	6	6	6	6¼
113	91¾	3†	Air Reduction	500	112	111½	112	112
3¾	1⅝		Airway Elec App	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
23⅞	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	5300	18⅛	17½	17¾	17⅝
5¼	1½		Alleghany Corp	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
16⅛	5⅞		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	900	136½	136	136	135¼
130	122⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	100	129	129	129	
23¾	10⅜		Allis Chalmers	600	16	15¾	15½	15½
20⅛	11½		Alpha Port Cem	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	
7¾	2⅛		Amal Leather	100	3	3	3	3
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	100	47½	47½	47½	48
25¼	11½		Am Bank Note	700	15½	15	15¼	15
50½	40	2	Am Bank Note pf	100	48	48	48	46¾
13½	6½		Am Crystal Sugar	200	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
72⅛	46½		Am Crystal S pf	40	54	51	54	50
48	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	500	46¼	45½	46¼	46⅜
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	200	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	26
114	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	113¾	113¾	113¾	114
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	4100	106½	105¼	106½	105
56½	32		Am Car & F pf	100	36	36	36	
33⅞	12		Am Car & Fdry	900	18½	17¾	17⅞	17⅝
50	10		Am Chain pf	100	77	77	77	
70	46¼	3†	Am Chicle	500	70	69¾	70	69⅞
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	3300	33	32⅜	32⅝	32⅞
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	1600	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
13¾	4½		Am & For Pow	1300	5½	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
30	11⅜	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	16	16	16	15⅞
25	11	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
22⅞	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	12¼	12	12	12
10	3¼	..	Am Ice	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
11	4¾	..	Am International	600	7	6¾	7	6¾
1½	⅜	..	Am La France	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
11⅞	2¼	..	Am La Fr pf	20	4¼	3¾	4¼	4
38¾	13⅝	..	Am Locomotive	1000	18½	18⅜	18⅝	18⅛
74⅜	35½	..	Am Loco pf	200	47½	47½	47½	45½
10¼	2¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	8	7⅞	8	7¾
10	4¼	..	Am Mach & M ct	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
27⅝	13¼	..	Am Metal	1200	14⅝	14	14	14¼
12¼	3½	..	Am Power & Lt	1900	4½	4	4⅜	4¼
26¼	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	500	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	10⅞
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	500	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	8800	16¼	15⅞	16¼	16
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	2900	20⅝	20½	20¾	20½
64⅜	36	4	Am Safety Razor	500	63	62¾	63	61½
7⅞	2⅛	..	Am Seating	600	6	5⅝	6	5⅝
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	200	22¼	22	22½	22¼
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4900	37½	36¾	36¾	36½
125	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	117⅜	117	117	
130	122⅛	7	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	103½	101	102	103¼
96½	71¼	7	Am Steel Fdries	700	77	77¼	77¼	77¼
86	59⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	180	86	85¼	86	84
44¼	37	2†	Am Stores	400	43⅞	43½	43⅞	43½
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	63	63	63	63
125⅛	100¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	4300	109¼	108⅛	108½	108⅛
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	40	14⅞	14	14⅜	15½
27⅜	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	2300	15⅝	14½	15¼	14¾
17⅛	6		Am Woolen	800	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8⅞
83¾	36		Am Woolen pf	700	41	40	41	41
4½	1	h	Am Writ Pap	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9	3¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	500	5¼	4½	5¼	4⅝
17¾	10		Anaconda Cop	5400	11¼	10⅝	11	11⅛
24⅝	13½	.60	Anchor Cap	800	19¼	19	19	19
10	3⅞		A W Papper	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
38⅜	26¼	1†	Archer Daniels	700	38	37⅞	38	38¼
100⅜	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	100
6¾	3½		Armour Ill	3300	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
70⅞	46½	6	Armour Ill pf pf	1400	70⅞	70½	70½	70⅜
8⅜	3		Arnold Constable	800	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅜
10½	4¼		Artloom Corp	100	6½	6½	6½	
70	65		Artloom Corp pf	20	67	67	67	
18¼	7¼		Asso Dry Goods	200	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	8600	56	55	55¾	55⅛
90	70¼	5	Atchison pf	400	85½	85	85½	85¼
54¼	24½		Atl Coast Line	8500	35¼	33½	34⅝	33½
7	3		Atl Gulf & WI	100	7	7	7	
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1600	26½	25½	26½	25½
55½	35¼	2	*Atlas Powder	400	43¾	43	43	44½
16¾	5½		Atlas Tack	200	6½	6⅛	6½	6¼
57⅜	16½		Auburn Auto	700	26½	25¾	26½	25¾
64	39½	5	Austin Nichols A	10	59¾	58¾	59¾	59⅝
19¾	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	2500	4½	4¼	4¾	4⅛
16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	5500	8	5⅜	5¾	5⅜
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	500	23¼	21½	23¼	22⅞
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	6800	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18⅜
37⅜	16	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18½
46¼	15½	2½*	Bangor & Aroos	100	40	40	40	39
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1400	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Creas	400	18⅛	18	18½	18¼
76	58	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	100	76½	76½	76½	75
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	500	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	3400	16¾	16½	16½	16⅜
19⅛	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅛
40	26	1½b	Best & Co	500	39½	38¾	39⅜	39¼
49⅝	24⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	5900	31¾	30⅞	31⅜	31
82	54¼	..	Beth Steel pf	900	66¾	65½	66	66
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	170	25	25	25	25
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	1200	10½	10½	10⅛	10
10⅜	6¾	..	Beuring Airplane	1200	10¼	9¾	10	9⅝
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1500	59¾	59⅛	59¾	60
92	76	4†	Bon Ami A	10	91	91	91	90½
28¼	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	1700	25⅝	24⅞	25	25⅛
24⅜	15⅛	1	Borg Warner	4900	28	27¾	28	28¼
24⅛	12	1†	Briggs Mfg	1180	24⅛	23½	24	23½
24⅞	14	1†	Briggs & Strat	500	21⅛	20	21⅛	21⅜
44⅞	28⅛	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	3800	40¼	40	40	39¾
97	82¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	94½	94½	94½	94¾
60½	50	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	600	53½	51¾	53	53¾
10⅞	4		Brunswick Balke	400	6	5⅞	6	6
9⅜	3½		Bucyrus Erie	600	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4¾
14½	6		Bucyrus E cv pf	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
7¾	3		Budd Mfg	2400	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5½
44	16		Budd Mfg pf	30	31¾	31¾	31¾	31½
15½	7⅝		Bullard	600	13⅜	13	13⅜	13
15½	4		Burns Bros pf	30	9	8¾	8¾	
19⅜	10½	.40†	Burroughs Add	2100	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝
15¾	5¼		Bush T Bigs pf ct	30	9½	9½	9½	
3¼	1½		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
4¾	1¾		Butterick	400	3	3	3	3
32⅜	13⅜	..	Byers	2100	20⅛	18⅜	19¼	18¾
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	100	46⅛	46¼	46¼	
44⅞	18¾	1½*	Calif Packing	1200	37¾	37¼	37¼	37¾
13¾	1⅜	..	Callahan Z & L	100	3	3	3	3
6⅞	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	3	2⅞	3	3
29⅛	12⅝	1	Canada Dry	700	16½	16¼	16¼	16
18¼	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3200	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	300	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37½
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	2200	55⅜	53⅜	53¾	52½
89⅞	56⅛	4	Case Thresh pf	40	89⅞	89	89	87
34½	23	1†	Caterpillar Trac	1600	33¾	33¼	33⅜	33¼
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	4600	30¾	29⅝	30⅛	29¾
5⅞	1⅛	h	Celotex Co	400	3½	3¼	3¼	
4	1	h	Celotex vtc	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
22¼	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	540	16⅜	15½	16	15½
32⅛	20	1½	Central Aguirre	700	21	20½	20½	20¾
92	53		Central RR of NJ	400	60	59	60	56
95	82	7	Century Rib pf	10	95	95	95	
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	3600	40⅜	39¼	40¼	39½
7¾	3¼		Certain-Teed	900	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
16½	5⅞		Checker Cab Mfg	100	9	9	9	
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	600	39½	38¾	38¾	39⅞
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2300	44¾	44½	44¾	44¾
5½	1⅞		Chi & Gt West	100	2	2	2	2
11⅞	4½		Chi & Gt W pf	200	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
8½	2½		Chi Mil & St P	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
13¼	3⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
15	4½		Chi & N'western	1400	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
28	8¼		Chi & N'west pf	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
9⅞	3⅝		Chi Pneu Tool	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
28¾	14¼		Chi Pneu T pf	800	22¾	22⅜	22¾	22⅝
9⅝	3	h	Chi RI&P 7%	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
30⅜	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	700	29	28¾	28¾	28½
11⅜	3¾		Childs Company	300	5¾	5½	5⅞	5½
60⅜	29¼	1†	Chrysler	19700	39¾	38⅜	39¼	38½
24⅜	17½	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	20¾	20½	20½	20¾
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	150	86	85¼	86	85¼
45	24⅞	1	Cluett Peabody	800	26	24⅞	26	25⅞
19⅛	9⅜	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	16⅝
100⅜	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	800	100¾	100	100¾	100¼
25½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1900	14¾	14¼	14⅞	14½
3¼	1	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
30	11	..	Colo & So 2pf	30	12½	12½	12½	12
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	5100	9	7⅞	8⅛	9¼
78¾	52	6	Columbi G pf A	100	60¼	60¼	60¼	61¼
40	21½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	400	38½	38	38	38
60	38	3.40	Columbian Carb	700	73¾	73	73	73¾
56⅝	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	3200	36⅜	35¾	36¼	35⅝
51	38	3	Comm Cred A	400	51	50¾	50¾	
109	91½	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	80	109	108	108	108
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	2800	57½	56½	57½	56¼
38¾	15¾	.60	*Comm Solvents	2400	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	21⅝
3⅜	1		Comwlth & So	17300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
52⅜	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	3600	36½	33	36	33
13⅜	5		Conde Nast Pub	200	8	8	8	
35⅜	22	1.60†	Congoleum Nairn	2100	34¾	34⅛	34⅝	35
5¾	1⅝		Consol Film Ind	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
18	10⅜	2g	Consol Film I pf	900	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
47⅜	21¼	2	Consol Gas	12600	24½	22¾	24¼	23⅝
95	80	5	Consol Gas pf	1400	83¾	82	83⅜	82½
14¼	7½	.42b	Consol Oil	4400	8½	8⅜	8½	8½
2¼	½		Consol Textile	1000	¾	¾	¾	
13⅜	6¼		Container A	3100	11⅛	10⅞	11	10⅞
5⅜	2⅜		Container B	1200	4⅛	3⅞	4	4⅛
14⅜	5¼		Cont Baking A	800	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5¾
2⅜	⅞		Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	1
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	3300	64	62½	62¾	63½
11¾	6		Cont Dia Fibre	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	2400	34⅞	33¾	34¾	34¼
2⅜	¾		Cont Motors	700	¾	¾	¾	⅞
22⅜	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	4600	19⅞	19¼	19½	19⅜
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	20	48½	48½	48½	48½
64½	55½	3	Corn Products	900	69½	68¼	68¾	69⅝
150	136	7	Corn Prod pf	100	148	148	148	
9⅞	3⅝		Coty	3600	6¼	5	6	5
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	1100	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	34¾
17½	8		Crosley Radio	300	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
44	35½	*2.70	Crown Corp pf	400	44	43¾	44	
6¾	3⅝		Crown Zellerbach	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	500	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	22½
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
65	20¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
52⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	1200	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	21
88¼	43½	4¼g	Curtis Pub pf	900	88¼	87½	88¼	87¾
3¼	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	2100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	6600	9½	8¾	9	8¾
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	2800	23¾	22½	23½	23
18¼	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	900	17½	17	17½	17¼
72½	35	..	Del & Hudson	3200	43¼	41½	41½	41¾
33⅜	14	..	Del Lack & W	7800	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19⅜
13¼	4½	..	Denver R G pf	200	5½	5½	5½	5
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	71	71	71	70
55½	29	1¾†	Devoe & Ray A	100	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53¼
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond Match	100	35	32	32	33¼
46¾	32	2†	Dome Mines	2700	37⅝	36	37⅜	36½
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	3500	23⅜	22¼	23¼	22¼
110	100	8	Duplan Silk pf	30	107	105	107	106½
103⅞	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	3500	100	98½	99¼	98½
127½	115	6	du Pont de	300	127¼	127	127	127½
12⅜	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
116½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	700	114⅝	114	114	115
22⅛	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	900	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	18
19¼	6	..	Etingon Schild	300	8⅛	8	8⅛	
31⅞	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	7500	27⅜	26¾	27	26⅞
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	108¼	108	108	107⅜
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	1000	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅛
21⅞	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
9⅜	2½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	400	3⅜	3¼	3½	3⅜
19¾	6	..	El Pw²&L 6% pf	200	8¼	7⅞	8	8¼
21	6⅝	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	9¼	8½	9¼	8
52	34	2.25	Elec Sto a Battery	400	48⅜	46½	46½	46⅞
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	300	3½	2⅝	3¼	2⅜
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	400	17	16½	17	
25½	13	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	17½	17½	17½	
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	17	17	17	
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Bld	200	5	5	5	5
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	800	12¾	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
28¼	14⅞	..	Erie RR 1pf	500	16⅛	16¾	16¾	16⅞
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	300	11½	11⅛	11½	11½
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	8500	20¾	19⅝	19¾	19½
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	14	13⅞	13⅞	14½
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	400	5½	5	5¼	5
5½	2	..	Fed Screw W	300	3	3⅛	3⅛	
4	1	..	Fed Water Sers	100	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1¼
31	20	.60†	Fid'd Dept Sto	200	23	23	23	
33	23&	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1000	34½	33&	34½	34¼
30	23	.80†	Filene's Sons Co	30	16¾	16½	16¾	
106	87	6½	Filene's pref	10	103	103	103	
35¼	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	1800	17¼	17	17	17
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	700	86	85	85½	85½
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	800	65⅝	64⅝	65⅝	65¼
17⅝	2	h	Follansbee B	300	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
21	10½		Food Mach	300	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
22	8½		Foster-Wheeler	800	14	13¾	14	
17½	6¼		Foundation	2600	10¼	9⅝	9¾	9¼
27½	17¼	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	300	24	24	24	23¾
17½	8¼		Fox Film A	1300	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
63	20		Franklin Sim pf	400	40	40	40	37½
56¾	21½	2	Freeport Texas	500	27⅞	27½	27¾	27¾
23½	14		Fuller pr pf	40	20½	20	20	17⅜
19⅝	8		Fuller 2pf	130	9½	8¾	9½	8½
4⅜	1½		Gabriel Snub A	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	
20	8½		Gamewell	50	9½	9¼	9¼	
11½	5⅜		GenAm Inv	800	7½	7	7	
43⅜	20	1	Gen Am Trans	300	38⅝	38	38⅜	38
23½	10	1.50g	Gen Asphalt	200	17⅜	17½	17⅜	
8¾	6½	.65b	Gen Baking	100	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7¾
10½	5		Gen Bronze	1200	6¾	6¼	6½	6½
6½	2¼		Gen Cable	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
12	4¼		Gen Cable A	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜

Commerce and Finance

Production of Electricity at Highest Point Since 1930

Business and Industry

AAA to Continue Cotton Reduction Program in 1935

12,000,000-Bale Crop Expected From Planting of 33,000,000 Acres

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — Adequate income for domestic growers, Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials have decreed, shall not be sacrificed in any attempt to bolster up the tobogganing foreign market for American cotton.

This was made plain today when it became known that the AAA intends to continue a cotton control program calling for the maximum possible acreage reduction next year. The program calls for a 6,000,000-acre increase over 1934 plantings, inasmuch as the contracts which bound producers to cut acreage 40 per cent this year specifically stated that they would not be asked to cut more than 25 per cent the second year.

There is a considerable agitation in the South at present against continuation of the cotton reduction program. Its opponents base their attacks on statistics showing that cotton exports fell off nearly one-third between 1933 and 1934. This sharp drop, they lay to efforts of foreign nations to avoid higher-priced American cotton by filling their needs from other countries which are underselling the United States. Some groups are going so far as to predict that a large section of the South will have to give up cotton-growing entirely if the export market continues to shrink.

Price Raising Plans

The Administration's determination to go ahead with its price-raising plans is its clear answer to these critics. Officials explain that they believe shrinking exports are due more to the lack of dollar exchange on the part of cotton customers abroad than to any rise in price in this country. They admit that other nations may be underselling the United States for a time, but they believe that it is only a question of time until these "bargain" supplies shall have disappeared from the market. They are confident that the United States is not permanently losing its important position in the world cotton market. At any rate, the experts say, adequate income for domestic growers shall not be sacrificed to win back what they consider is a temporarily dwindling foreign market. They hold that the problem will be solved when tariff experts reduce trade barriers so this country can buy more goods from abroad and furnish the necessary spending power for them to buy American cotton.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of agriculture, is expected to announce shortly the details of next year's cotton-reduction program. The revised plans call for a total planted acreage of about 33,000,000 acres, compared with 27,000,000 this year. With a normal crop year, this acreage is expected to produce a crop of between 11,200,000 to 12,000,000 bales.

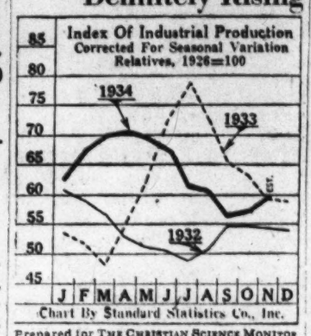
Await Referendum

Whether the 1935 cotton adjustment program will be voluntary or compulsory depends on the outcome of a referendum to be taken among growers next month on the question of continuing the provisions of the Bankhead bill. By means of a heavy ginning tax, the law makes it impossible for any cotton grower to operate profitably outside his allotment.

The new contracts, it is understood, will be designed to make clearer the position of the tenant farmer or share cropper in the program. The AAA is cognizant of the fact that its program has greatly aggravated the condition of the share-cropper in the South.

Benefits offered by the Government have induced many owners to raise their own cotton, which has affected adversely the opportunity of tenant farmers for employment. It is claimed that many tenant farmers and share-croppers, especially Negro, have been forced into the ranks of the casual laborers as a result. The new contracts are expected to specify more clearly what portion of rental and benefit payments go to landlords and tenants.

Industrial Output Definitely Rising



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Standard Statistics Company industrial production index for November is estimated at 59.8, as compared with 57.0 for October and 59.1 for November, 1933.

The upturn since September now amounts to 6.2 per cent, whereas production declined 9.6 per cent during the corresponding period a year ago.

See Merger of Two Treasury Branches With Crowley Chief

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP) — A merger of two important Treasury branches is in the making which may make Leo T. Crowley Comptroller of the Currency as well as head of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The consolidation, which officials said could be consummated without new legislation, is aimed at the elimination of duplicating work and the provision of a method by which the condition of nearly all the nation's banks may be determined at a single checkup.

J. F. T. O'Connor, now comptroller, has been offered the post of agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco at double his present salary.

If he accepts, and there are indications that he will, Mr. Crowley is to be named his successor, retaining his present position in the Deposit Insurance Corporation, although possibly with a change in his title.

The work of the two agencies overlaps in several particulars, but principally in one—that of bank examinations. Some 7400 state banks and 5500 national banks are now examined regularly by agents of the corporation.

The national banks must submit, in addition, to regular examinations by the examiners of the comptroller's office. The two inspections cover almost the same field.

Bankers complained vigorously at the recent convention of the American Bankers Association and applauded speeches calling for a unification of the examinations.

PWA Plans Millions Outlay in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—The Public Works Administration in Washington has approved $60,000,000 to finance 47 projects in New York City, it was revealed today. About $15,000,000 of this will, it was estimated, be in the form of grants requiring no repayment.

Twenty-eight additional projects, calling for the expenditure of approximately $83,655,000, have been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and referred to the Public Works Administration with requests for loans.

The biggest job now under way with Federal funds is the new subway feeder lines in Queens and Brooklyn, for which $23,160,000 is available. Among the other projects are 12 schools to cost an estimated $10,660,000.

British to Widen Loan Conversion Operations Plans

Scheme Has Cut Debt Liabilities More Than £25,000,000 Annually

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Government is so well satisfied with its loan conversion operations whereby it has already reduced its debt liabilities by over £25,000,000 annually, that it is now extending these operations.

It has given notice of repayment with effect from April 15 next, of £44,000,000 of its 3 per cent Treasury bonds, thereby halving the amount outstanding of these securities. The 3 per cent Treasury bonds stand at present around £102. There would in any case, therefore, be a saving to the state of over £500,000 on this new transaction.

Ideal Short-Term Investment

The profit should be materially more if the wherewithal to finance repayment be raised, as British bankers would like, by means of Treasury bills. These bills, being offered for tender weekly and being repayable three months after date, have of late been allotted at a mere 5s. per cent. Affording, as they do, a security of the highest class convertible into cash at very short notice, they have become what the banker regards as an ideal repository for his second-line-of-defense resources.

The Midland Bank, the largest of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, has long been pressing for the amount of them to be increased. On the other hand, now that British industry shows some tendency to recover from the slump, the Government is understood to be anxious to get state indebtedness as far as possible into long-dated bonds. This is in order to reduce day-to-day competition with industrial demands for loans.

Long-Term Bonds Rise

The immediate effect of the announcement of Treasury bond repayment has been to push up the already very high prices for long-term Government securities. The possibility is being discussed of the Government's taking advantage of its undoubtedly strong budgetary position to bring its loan rates generally still lower than they now are.

An interest rate somewhere between 2 and 2½ per cent is mentioned in Lombard Street as a possible permanent basis for British Government securities.

It has been suggested that the establishment of such a rate would help toward redressing the balance hitherto heavily deflected in favor of the rentier as against the debtor, owing to the postwar increase in the purchasing value of money.

The debtor classes in Britain, however, are only very slowly awakening to the extent to which their troubles are due to this cause.

Bank of Montreal Is 72 P. C. Liquid

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Total assets of the Bank of Montreal for the year ended Oct. 31 are shown in the annual statement to be $759,108,178 and quickly available resources of $491,247,267, equal to 71.97 per cent of all liabilities to the public. Of the liquid assets, cash holdings amount to $87,210,888, a rise of $78,683,217 from a year ago.

The principal holdings are in Government and other bonds and debentures, which now amount to $317,936,912, as compared with $316,967,375 at the end of the previous year.

"Notwithstanding general evidence of more active manufacturing conditions, current loans are slightly down at $243,477,041, as compared with $251,885,262 at the end of the previous year," a statement from the bank says. "This would indicate that a number of Canadian companies still find it possible to finance business in its present volume without leaning heavily on banking accommodation.

"Total deposits payable on demand and after notice are $630,218,835, compared with $641,346,710 a year ago.

Wool Trade to Be Ready For Possible Legislation

There was an important meeting yesterday of the Code Authority under the NRA of the wool trade of the country. Mr. A. A. Haskell, designated by the AAA as a member of the Wool Code Authority, was present for the first time.

In view of the possibility that the incoming Congress may make changes in the statutes with reference to the various codes, it was voted, at the suggestion of Administration Member Snyder and with the assent of Administration Member Haskell, "that the wool trade continue its study of all elements of fair trade practices with the idea that if it seems desirable the code authority will be ready for appropriate action in the event that the legislation of the incoming Congress makes such action advisable."

Carolinas Have Active Business in October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 28—Retail merchants in the Carolinas reported October the best month in the past four years, with the exception of the Christmas trade, according to a statement sent out by the National Retail Credit Association.

In reporting on the South as a whole, the statement said:

"In the southern states the collections and credit sales continue upward although merchants in Arkansas report that unusually warm weather has slowed up sales of clothing."

TVA as 'Yardstick' Is Unfair To Utility Industry, Says Willkie

Commonwealth & Southern Head Asserts It Constitutes Subsidy to Users and Hence Burden to All Taxpayers—Finds Coal More Economical

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, charged that the announced TVA "yardstick" rates constitute a "Federal subsidy to every user of electric energy enjoying them and therefore are a burden to all Federal taxpayers, North and South alike, and are unfair as a comparison with private utility rates."

He enumerated these "substantial Federal gifts" today in a special interview with a Monitor representative, and presented arguments against Federal operation of power plants.

Coal More Economical

Mr. Willkie contended that the generation of electric energy in the Tennessee Valley could be accomplished under present day conditions "more economically by the building of steam plants consuming coal than by the building of hydroelectric plants." Also, that "even with such economies, the generation of electric energy by coal provides employment for 12 men per unit, as compared with one man per unit by hydro generation."

He said that there is already an excess of generating capacity in the Tennessee Valley of 60 per cent, or approximately the amount of electric energy used by the city of Chicago.

"Even under the expected circumstances of the territory's development and industrial growth, there will be no occasion for building additional generating plants in the area for the next several years," he continued.

"If the utility companies operating in the Tennessee Valley enjoyed the same subsidies and advantages as the governmental agency," he emphasized, "they could reduce their rates below the 'yardstick' rates of the TVA and these subsidies and advantages are not inherent benefits to be obtained by the public from governmental operation, but are paid for in cash by the American people."

Mr. Willkie outlined the federal subsidies in the following respects:

1. "The TVA pays as its total taxes 5 per cent on the wholesale price of electric energy, or about 5 per cent of 4 mills per k. w. h., while the utility companies in the area are paying in taxes between 15 and 20 per cent of the retail price of electric energy, or 15 to 20 per cent on about 2 cents per k. w. h. This is an outstanding and unfair subsidy, carried by the taxpayers.

Destroys Source of Revenues

2. "During its existence of approximately a year and a half the TVA has had in its possession the investment of the Federal Government at Muscle Shoals, including the nitrate plants, which cost the Government approximately $150,000,000. It also has had control of approximately $100,000,000 of federal funds. Including its operations in Tupelo, Alcorn County and elsewhere, it has not paid in excess of $50,000 in taxes, while utility companies with a comparable amount of property during such period have paid around $6,000,000 in taxes, a substantial portion of which has been in federal taxes used in building competitive facilities. Aside from the subsidy involved in the tax differential, this situation presents a fundamental question of the wisdom and expediency of governmental policy in utilizing taxes to destroy the sources from which such revenues are obtained.

3. "All who work for the TVA travel on the railroads at a reduced rate; all freight for this Government project is hauled on land grant railroads at not to exceed 66 2-3 per cent of the freight rate paid by the private utility companies or other business concerns, while the Government is using the taxpayers' money to support the railroads in their financial difficulties; every letter, circular or advertising dodger, bill for service, etc., which this agency sends out, is franked at a loss to the public of postal revenues.

Calls Plants "Gifts"

4. "The Muscle Shoals hydro plant (built in a low cost period) and steam plant cost the Federal Government $60,000,000, all taxpayers' money. The TVA is putting this investment on its books at $25,000,000, or on a subsidized basis of 65 per cent, and is charging off completely the $90,000,000 invested in other government facilities at Muscle Shoals.

5. "In the construction of the Norris and Joe Wheeler Dams the TVA used several millions of dollars of PWA money which it is not charging up against the cost of those dams.

6. "The TVA purchased its requirements of cement for these two projects at a price which was below the price filed with the code authority of that industry, after announcing to the cement manufacturers that if they did not sell at a reduced price the TVA would build a competitive cement factory.

7. "The TVA has had the use of several millions of dollars of federal money in the construction of these dams without one cent of interest on such money during the course of construction, although the Government, of course, must pay interest on its own borrowings.

8. "The Federal Government has given and offered to give, from the taxpayers' money, 30 per cent of the cost of transmission and distribution systems to municipalities desiring to transmit and distribute electric energy. Such municipalities under the TVA Act may purchase at the bus bar their requirements of power from the TVA generating plants. The true picture of public operation should take into consideration these substantial federal gifts."

The World's Business

Russian Recognition—One Year Old

A YEAR ago the magazines were painting glowing pictures of the tremendous market which had been opened up in the U. S. S. R. by American recognition last November 16. A writer in the Forum said, "It is no exaggeration to say that the Soviet Government could rationally absorb $5,000,000,000, or $30 per capita, worth of American goods during the next four years," or $1,250,000,000 a year in exports. Much of the ballyhoo could be traced to the Administration itself. It was intended as a sop to the western farmers. Through half a dozen governors, who were camped on the White House doorsteps, they were clamoring for relief from what the Russians themselves call the "nutcrackers" of ascending factory prices and stationary farm prices. Russian recognition was expected to lead to the moving of farm surpluses and thus to the improvement of farm prices.

A year has gone by, and the figures of trade show how sadly the performance of trade has lagged behind the promise. The Department of Commerce places American exports to Russia for the first nine months of the year at a beggarly $10,940,737. This compares with $7,145,754 of last year. A rise of 50 per cent would be impressive but for two factors. One is that the rise of all exports has been 36 per cent. The other is that, since exports to Russia had almost faded away at the time of recognition, there was bound to be some comeback from such an abnormally low level. But $10,000,000 is a far cry from the hoped for $1,250,000,000.

Trade with Russia could certainly be improved beyond these figures. Ten million dollars is too low, just as $1,250,000,000 is much too high. While the drought (and the AAA) has taken care of much of the farm surplus problem, except for cotton, the U. S. S. R. could assist considerably in the revival of the American heavy industries. The second Five-Year Plan calls for a renewed attack on the industrialization of Russia. For this purpose machinery is required of the kind that the United States is specially equipped to supply.

The development of the market has been frustrated by the argument over debts. The pre-revolutionary debt and the claims of Americans in connection with the confiscation of alien property total $587,000,000. America insists on repayment. Russia is willing to pay in a roundabout way, as it has done in respect of similar debts to Europe. It proposes to pay out of extra interest on American loans. If the ordinary rate on commercial loans is 5 per cent, then the rate chargeable on loans to Russia would be 8 per cent, with the extra 3 per cent going to meet the claims. M. Litvinoff and Mr. Roosevelt agreed personally on this procedure. But, curiously enough, they parted in possession of different interpretations of their own arrangements! Litvinoff imagined that the loan which would carry this interest would be a 20-year loan. The President thought that what is now regarded as a commercial credit was meant—that is, the consignment of goods on terms allowing for payment in four or five years. For this purpose he set up the Export-Import Bank with $250,000,000 capital for financing American trade with the U. S. S. R. The bank would repay the commercial suppliers in the United States and accept the Soviet's promises to pay. The argument over the interpretation of the U. S. S. R.-United States accord has made the much-advertised recognition meaningless and relations between the two countries worse then they were before.

A new arrangement is now in the wind. Ambassador Troyanovsky is on his way back from Russia with the latest Russian reply to a compromise. The new plan has been kept secret. But there is an attendant circumstance which persuades this writer that the United States and the U. S. S. R. will soon bury their differences. The major development is in the political field. With the abrogation of the naval limitation arrangement with Japan, and the decision in Japan to try to build up to parity with the United States, America is looking around for friends, and the U. S. S. R. is the likeliest. I never felt at the time that Europe was right in saying that high politics explained the Roosevelt decision to recognize Russia. It was said on good authority that Japan was not mentioned during the conversations. Yet I feel now that when the new arrangement—which would be equivalent to putting the seal on recognition—is reached, high politics will have played some part. Anyway, the heavy industries, which are carrying by far the main burden of unemployment, may soon get a fillip.

H. B. E.

Shippers Oppose Waterway Traffic Rate Regulation

Midwesterners Also Object to St. Lawrence Seaway Treaty With Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28—Differences between middle western supporters of completion of the continent's inland waterways and leaders in the national administration pledged to their development were clarified, as a result of frank discussion by both sides at the sixteenth annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Association, held in this city.

In unanimously opposing the Federal Government's plan to regulate port-to-port rates and services of carriers on waterways as hostile to the public welfare, the meeting of 500 waterways enthusiasts, which included residents of New York and California, Minnesota and Louisiana, joined the issue of governmental regulations, strongly commended to the delegates earlier in the convention by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation and former member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Dern Speech Answered

Similarly, the resolution continuing the opposition of the association against the St. Lawrence Seaway Treaty with Canada "until a commercially useful lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway" and "the rights of the United States shall have been protected," was in effect an answer to the speech at the annual banquet of George H. Dern, Secretary of War, who undertook to dispose of the association's objections to the treaty's clause which would limit diversion from Lake Michigan into the Chicago drainage canal, and thence into the Illinois-Mississippi waterway to 1500 cubic feet per second.

Debate characterized the meeting from start to finish, Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, outlined the case against the diversion clause, describing it as a bar to "adequate development of the Mississippi Valley waterway." Then came the Secretary of War's announcement of a plan which he said had the President's approval, whereby dams and locks in the Illinois River would make the amount of water diverted under the treaty adequate beyond any question. Following the Administration spokeman's plea for support of the treaty was a rebuttal by Senator William H. Dieterich (D) of Illinois, an opponent of the diversion clause, who characterized as fallacious any plan to guarantee sufficient water by dams. The Illinoisan said sewage accumulations at the dams would make it virtually impossible to use the Illinois River for shipping during summer months.

Oppose Tonnage Tax

The association's opposition to governmental regulation of transportation on waterways was reflected in action opposing a tonnage tax on water-borne commerce and urging the elimination of provisions in industrial codes requiring that delivered prices be made on the basis of all-rail rates, which, it was contended, denies consumers the benefit of lower rates afforded by water carriers. What was described as "the prevailing practice of the Interstate Commerce Commission permitting destructive rate cutting by railroads on commerce competitive with water lines to levels unremunerative to rail carriers and threatening the destruction of water carriers in the Mississippi Valley" was vigorously protested.

Support of the association of an Arkansas Valley development, similar to that underway in the Tennessee Valley under federal auspices, was invited by Representative Wesley E. Disney (D) of Tulsa, Okla., who said that navigation facilities, low-cost transportation and cheap power were sorely needed and would transform activity on the watersheds of the Arkansas, White and Red Rivers. In parts of this region, more than 50 per cent of the people are on relief rolls, he said.

Robert Isham Randolph of Chicago was re-elected president of the association for a third term.

Arizona's Public Debt Shows Small Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—In spite of the depression, public debt is decreasing in Arizona. An official compilation shows that in the fiscal year ending June 30, outstanding bonds of the State and its political subdivisions decreased $377,651, or from $62,497,185 to $62,119,534. On the other hand, redemption funds on hand dropped from $6,171,781 to $5,311,616.

The State itself owes only $252,000 in bonded indebtedness. Its counties, on June 30, owed $17,418,522, or $715,501 less than a year before. Cities and towns are in debt to the extent of $16,875,812. This is an increase of $1,085,500. Special districts, mostly irrigation projects, have bonds of $27,573,200. Nearly all the delinquencies in interest and principal payments are in this group.

In the fiscal year, interest charges on the total public debt were $3,338,711. Average rate is 5.48 per cent.

Electric Production Highest Since 1930

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Nov. 28

PRODUCTION of electricity by the electric light and power industry for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 24, rose over the preceding week's high record in 200 weeks and reached the 1930 level for this time of the year as output totaled 1,705,413,000 kilowatt hours. This is a gain of nearly 100,000,000 units over production in the corresponding week of 1933, or a 6.1 per cent gain, according to figures released today by the Edison Electric Institute.

Last week, when production amounted to 1,691,046,000 kilowatt hours, the gain compared with a year ago was 4.6 per cent. All sections of the country this past week showed increases over a year ago, including New England, which the week before dropped to a loss of 3.5 per cent.

Today's report shows the percentage gain was 1.6 per cent, the highest since last June. The Southern States registered for the week a gain of 17.9 per cent over the figure for 1933.

Finland Calls External Loan Of $13,450,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—The redemption of the 5½ per cent external loan sinking fund gold bonds, maturing Feb. 1, 1958, outstanding in the amount of $13,450,000, is called for on Feb. 1, 1935, by the Republic of Finland through the National City Bank of New York.

This announcement comes as a sequel to the sale of $10,000,000 of 4 per cent serial notes, the proceeds from which will be applied to the refunding of the 5½ per cent external loan sinking fund gold bonds, as well as the Republic of Finland 7 per cent external loan, due 1950.

The 5½ per cent external loan bonds are being called at 100. They were publicly offered in the amount of $15,000,000 in February, 1928, at 92½ and interest to yield 6.04 per cent to maturity or 6.22 per cent on average expectation of redemption, by a group headed by National City Company. Of this issue, over $4,000,000 was reserved for sale abroad.

The official call states that the bonds will be redeemed at a price "equivalent to 100 per cent of the principal amount thereof."

Holders of the bonds are requested to surrender them with unmatured interest coupons attached at the head office of the National City Bank.

Prices For Zinc And Lead Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Last week lead and zinc prices declined to new bottoms for the year. Lead sells at 3.50c a pound, New York, contrasted with 4.30c a year ago. Zinc has dipped to 3.65c a pound, East St. Louis, contrasted with 4.50c a year ago.

Supplies are too large. Surplus stocks of lead are practically the largest on record, while zinc stocks are the largest since January.

Silver has been strong because of speculative demand, which was fanned to a flame when agitation to "do something for silver" again appeared at Washington, this time in the form of a monetized metal, which would be worth $1.29 an ounce. India has been buying mildly, while speculators generally have been absorbing liberally. China has sold. The price improved a cent an ounce for the week.

Sentiment in copper was fairly optimistic. Though domestic sales of electrolytic were tapering steadily, foreign purchasing was better.

Georgia Food and Feed Crops Show Good Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., Nov. 28—Although cotton, of course with the reduced acreage, showed a smaller yield in Georgia this year than last, the food and feed crops by far showed a gain, as of Nov. 1, 1934, over last year, the state crop reporting service here revealed Nov. 17.

Increases were: peanuts, 21 per cent; wheat, 38; oats, 20; rye, 26; hay, 14; soy beans, 17; corn, 2. Sweet potatoes also showed an increase, but pecans, sugar cane, cowpeas and apples showed a slight decrease.

Demand for Wool Is Broader With Good Price Rise

Weekly Turnover Close to Normal for the First Time Since January

The demand for wool has become broader and much more intensive during the past fortnight, during which time there has been a turnover of some 12,000,000 pounds of wool, more or less, or close to a normal average weekly movement for the first time since January.

This movement reflects immediately the improved demand for wool goods in the several piece-goods markets, more especially in New York, where there has come a belated demand for goods for the heavyweight season now current.

Surplus stocks of staple goods have been taken readily and price advances of 2½ to 5 cents a yard have been made for a second time by the leading manufacturer on many lines of goods.

In consequence of this new business, a number of manufacturers have stepped up production to a noteworthy degree.

The bulk of the wool which has been moving to take care of these orders has been for the finer qualities and several sizable lines of Texas and territory fine and fine medium wools have been moved, including both short wools suitable for broadcloths and wools of fair to good French combing for regular worsted construction.

Half-blood combing wools are exceedingly firm on the clean basis of 65 to 70 cents, for fair to choice wools of the territory type depending upon length, quality and condition.

There is a demand for East India and similar wools for shaggy sports woolens, with best white Vicaneres bringing 45 to 46 cents and good Joria tinged wools about 41 to 42 cents.

Mohair sells in very small lots to the woolen trade for specialty mixtures at unchanged rates.

Cables from the opening of the new season in New Zealand yesterday indicate a decline from the opening of a year ago of about 30 per cent in prices. There was little wool offered suitable for this country, and buying was largely for account of Yorkshire and local interests. The best wools offered were sold, first cost, greasy at about 9¼ pence for 50s combing and 7 pence for 40s and 44s, with average wools about a penny or a penny ha'penny under.

Canada's 1934 Maple Products Value Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canada's maple products industry has taken a distinct upturn for the current year.

The total value of the syrup and sugar for 1934 is estimated at $3,046,650. In 1933, the value was $2,059,341. The leading province in the maple products is Quebec, with output of 4,288,700 pounds of maple sugar and 1,286,600 gallons of maple syrup.

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Baltimore's Great Thrift Store
Eutaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts.
Calvert 2222
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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LOS ANGELES—A few desirable furnished and unfurnished suites for rent in refined own-your-own Los Altos Apts.; 24-hour switchboard service. 4121 Wilshire Blvd.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

MARLINROX APTS., Los Angeles—Singles, doubles, bachelors; roof solarium; 24-hour switchboard; garage service; maid; refrigeration; fire- and earth-quake-proof; convenient to cars, bus, churches, parks, shopping, ocean, mountains. 938 S. Lake, DRex. 1133.

BUSINESS SERVICE

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT—Engineer, desires to take on Pacific coast representation; construction, mechanical or allied lines. Box M-002, 1499 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

LOVELY photographic Christmas cards of 8 views of the famous French Quarter of New Orleans. 20c each. C. BENNETTE MOORE, 109 Baronne St., New Orleans

EXHANGE OF SERVICES

BUSINESS GIRL desires to make extensive trip foreign countries, going or returning via Hawaii, preferably in capacity secretary, stenographer, representative or companion for expenses; will exchange references, other necessary information or arrange interview. G. M. S., 1638 Juneway Terrace, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Corner lot 83x189 for sale; apt. hotel site; at small fraction of value; in Hollywood's choice residential section. OWNER, 1614 Second Ave.

REFRIGERATORS

WE SELL used Frigidaire, Kelvinator, Electrolux refrigerators at low prices; export, wholesale; repairs. PILGRIM REFRIGERATION CO., 43-47 39th Place, L. I. City, N. Y.

REPAIRING

MOTH HOLES, BURNS, TEARS in silks, linens, woolens, invisably rewoven by economical new method; mail service. STITCH-IN-TIME REWEAVERS, 1107 Broadway, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church—Warm, comfortable rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable; garage. MRS. GIFFORD, Com. 7862.

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE—Experienced in manufacturing, distribution, and transportation, with vision, originality, and ambition; has had broad experience in developing, financing, and management; A1 references and connections, seeks opportunity to prove his value to new or old concern; in city or out. Write Box M-24, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hotel or club manager or assistant; experienced all departments; aggressive and a producer; go anywhere. Box S-242, Suite 1117, 625 Market St.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Enjoy Life at . . .

Oxford Courts

You can enjoy the utmost in luxury—in comfort, and in refined atmosphere at no more than ordinary costs. Rates are now surprisingly low, 1 to 5 rooms. Rentals include gas, electricity, refrigeration. Office on premises, Harry A. Gilbert Management. Tel. UNIversity 6659.

3-5-7 ARLINGTON STREET

Cambridge

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST

2 to 5 Room Suites

$38 to $60

Slightly more if furnished.

Preferred Section Back Bay

We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be later in the season

24A CLEARWAY STREET, Boston Ken 9482

BOSTON—Throughout Back Bay, Beacon Hill, Fenway, modern 1 to 5-room heated kitchenette apartments, $25-$50 up; furnished slightly more; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, Office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1839. Open 9-7.

HOTEL GRALYN Pleasant furnished single and double rooms with privileges of community kitchenettes: rates $9 a week and up.
20 Charlesgate West, Boston

UNFURNISHED suites consisting of bedroom, living room, dining room and kitchenette, bath with tub and shower; complete service if desired. Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Boston, Mass.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Made to order—Antelope and Silks, Petit Point mounted; repairing. MARIE POUGET, 202 West 80th St., New York City. Traf. 7-5055.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LIMITED number — Private home, well-equipped nursery and playground; exp. care and training. Angie E. Gick, Rhinecliff, N. Y.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

ARE you planning to renovate, remodel or repair your home? We shall be glad to furnish you with information or advice. We can assist you in obtaining information pertaining to the Federal Housing Administration Plan, for financing your work. Avail yourself of our contracting experience and integrity which are at your disposal. We cover greater New York, Long Island and adjacent New Jersey territory. PETER REISS CONSTRUCTION CO., 186 Remsen St. Brooklyn, N. Y. Triangle 5-1932.

H. J. HOFFMAN, Contractor and Builder
Riverside, Conn. P. O. Box 234
Telephone: Old Greenwich 70670

CARE FOR CHILDREN

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Children to care for by hour or day; good references. ELIZABETH PHELAN, 2 Arnold Park, Monroe 938-J.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

INDIVIDUAL! DISTINCTIVE! ARTISTIC! French folders, dainty hand-colored designs, all different. Greetings—each one different—are inspired verses.
By MINNY M. H. AYERS, author of "What Manner of Love."
BOX OF 12 ASSORTED $1.00
Order early and request booklet, "Magazine Bargains."
HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, 42 Ashland St., Arlington, Mass.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised. Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

CORSETIERES

A CORSET corsolette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1890
For corset comfort you must try Janet properly fitted corsets and brassieres.
JANET
2139 Broadway, Cor. 75th St., N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-3080.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-5724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

WE SUPPLY on short notice well recommended help. BRAXTON'S AGENCY, 565 Columbus Ave., Com. 8188. We specialize in colored help.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

CAPABLE MAN, single, for work in country near Boston; rent of small cottage in exchange for part time service; pay for extra work; full particulars requested in reply, M-48 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FIREPLACE WOOD

FIREPLACE WOOD
All Hard Wood, Cut to Any Length
$15 per cord
KINDLING WOOD
CENTRE NEWTON 4814

FOOD PRODUCTS

DELICIOUS Peanut Krisp 10c and 25c packages. Tiny Tim Plum Puddings 15c each. Marmalade and Fruit Cake. THE DIVERSITY SHOP, 91½ Norway Street, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MONTCLAIR, N. J. — Beautiful homes at prices far below actual value; easy terms; buy now. JOSEPH JOINER, Gates Ave.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

CANTOR Foremost in FUR fashions Remodeling, Repairing, Relining. Special attention given to individual needs. 165 Tremont St., Boston. LIB. 2724-25

CONTINUING MY SERVICES for any needs in dressed and dyed skins, I shall resume my former activity in taking orders for buying of raw furs or selling consignment on brokerage basis. ALBERT V. OSTERRIETH, former partner of G. Gaudig & Blum Corp., 249 West 29th Street, New York City.

FUR coats cleaned, glazed, relined; finest quality silk used, minor repairing, $12; restyled, $13. MODERN FUR SHOP, 515 Washington St., Room 619, Boston. Hub. 2973.

GIFTS

AVON and Perfection products; useful gifts; lesson markers; Christmas Cards. MRS. ETHELWYN W. PARMELEE, 151 So. Clinton St., E. Orange, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN for general housework, Christian Scientist preferred; small family; $10 per week; Westchester County, New York. Write Box J-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

WIDOW will share her home with couple; near church. MAUDE NEWHALL (A. S.), Washington Avenue, Buzzards Bay, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-81 197th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

EARLY American bedroom, living room, Chinese rug 9x12 excellent condition, leaving town 2649 96th St., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.

JEWELERS

WATCHES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS—Hamilton, Waltham, Elgin; diamond watches $35 and up; all guaranteed. Boston Old Gold Exchange Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

MARIONETTES

FOR SALE—Stage, lights, music, scenery, script, complete with marionettes for entire program of several numbers. Write Box J-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

PACIFIC Coast representation of any staple lines; 8 years on coast. G-40, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

MILLINERY

REFINED, smart models; stock or to order; reasonable. JANE CALE, Inc., Prince George Hotel, 14 E. 28th St., New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON FROUNFELKER, Jr., Rear 600 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MOVING AND STORAGE
Long-distance moving, full and part-load service to over 600 cities; return-load prices. Phone for estimate.
Continental Delivery Assn.
30 Liberty St., Newark, N. J. Ph. Market 2-4484

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

NEW AND USED PIANOS
L. S. Gibson, 353 Newport Av., Wollaston, Mass.
Open Evenings Tel. GRAnite 8479.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner will share large, light office two days or evenings; reasonable. Suite 1332, 11 West 42nd Street.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Paid for Old Gold, Trinkets and Jewelry
GOLD RECLAIMING CORPORATION
BOSTON: 1135 Little Building
CAMBRIDGE: Harvard Bazaar, Central Sq.
LYNN: Burrows & Sanborn Dept. Store
SALEM: Almy's Dept. Store, Essex St.
FALL RIVER: McWhirr's Dept. Store, Main St.
WORCESTER: 339 Slater Building
SPRINGFIELD: 170 Worthington St.
NEW YORK: Graybar Bldg., 420 Lexington Ave.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD, SILVER Diamonds, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed, Fed. Gov't; 30 years' experience. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., 100 Boylston St., Boston.

MONEY promptly paid for Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, etc.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor. ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling Street, Slocum 6-8289

PAYING GUESTS

MOUNTAIN REST INN
Intervale, N. H.
Open the year around.
A restful, homelike inn with a friendly atmosphere. Every modern convenience. An ideal place to eat your Thanksgiving dinner or spend the holiday week-end. Special monthly rates to those wishing a comfortable winter home.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

PERSONAL SERVICE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For Christmas cards, stationery, also for a practical Christmas gift The Beauty Counselors, Inc. Cosmetics, call EDNA WALTON, Buckminster 2-4950.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE BY OWNER AT A GREAT BARGAIN
Modern beautiful 12-room and sun-parlor residence. Has complete electrical domestic equipment; property has barn, two tenants' houses and twenty-three acres of land; ideally located on Lee Highway within walking distance of Wilson Dam; part of grounds can be used for factory sites, other part for building lots. For further information, write
A. W. JOHANSON
P. O. Box 270, Florence, Ala.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, or floor; meals if desired; two ladies; moderate. Write Box P-32, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ATLANTA, GA., 1373 Peachtree — Near church, bright comfortable rooms; excellent meals; open dining room; Sunday dinner 12:30. HE. 1634-W.

BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner, 9-11 Centre St.—Attractively furnished room, with hot and cold water; oil heat; excellent table board; convenient, quiet location. Longwood 9085.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Friendly home in private family; quiet, desirable rooms; delicious food. Asp. 8243.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Corner Beacon and Winchester St.—Pleasant, warm rooms with meals; garage; dinner served to transients from 5 to 7; Thanksgiving dinner from 12 to 3. Long. 9034.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Marion St., 63—Desirable rooms on first and second floors; home cooking; rates reas.; garage. Long. 8490.

PLEASANT, sunny room in the country, near Boston, for rest and study; So. Hingham, Mass.; convenient to Christian Science Church, L-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THE ELMS—Board and room at reasonable rates; near cars trains. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Revere St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam 2365

VERNON LODGE—A delightful place to live, with or without private bath; rates, including meals $15.00 per week up. MRS. FORREST S. LUNT, 45 South 1st Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Hillcrest 2670.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O St., N. W.—Rooms and board; walking distance of office and church; single and double rooms; Christian Scientists preferred. North 2908.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms for transient and permanent guests; opp. The Mother Church; elevator, garage near; attractive rates. Mrs. Weeks, 178 Huntington Ave., Circle 7572.

BOSTON—Very desirable, large front room, close to The Mother Church. MRS. PEAKES, 195 Huntington Avenue. Tel. Comm. 4939.

BOSTON, 75 Gainsborough St., Suite 4—Very sunny, comfortable room; quiet; reasonable. Tel. COM. 3206.

N. Y. C., 134 West 87th—Business woman desires young woman to share apartment or rent quiet, sunny room; reasonable. MANLEY.

NEW YORK CITY (2025 Broadway) Apartment 4-B—Airy, pleasant rooms; running water, elevator; transients; $4.00-$7.00 Trafalgar 7-1927.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave., 11-C (99th)—Exceptional large, outside, sunshiny studio room, near bath. $8. Riverside 9-9793.

N. Y. C., 310 W. 95th (near Drive)—Very comfortably furn. room, quiet, sunny, clean, warm; $5. (Apt. 64). Riverside 9-3632.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 115th St., Apt. 31—Studio, single, light; all transits; priv. bath; priv. entrance. University 4-0595. $7.00.

NEW YORK CITY—Homelike small room near church and transportation; $5. Telephone Edgecombe 4-7711.

PHILADELPHIA, 5919 Greene Street—Two attractive first floor rooms, unfurnished, private entrance; suitable for practitioner or residence; reasonable rate. Phone Germantown 7236.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Attractively furnished room and bath to someone desiring the conveniences of a spacious modern private home; breakfast optional. Write Box X-66, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOMEMAKER, Attendant, Companion, etc., Protestant woman (40), would like a position; A-1 type; well-educated, refined, pleasing personality, ability, character; exc. refs.; go anywhere; bus. pos. considered, hostess, etc. Write, Box J-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Bookkeeper-stenographer; capable of taking complete charge of books; efficient. MISS LILLIAN WILLIAMS, 20 Brushton Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER — Competent; personable; eight years' commercial experience, offers services; references. Write Box W-33, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SECRETARY or literary ass't, by exp. woman; proofreader, stenographer; good knowledge of Spanish. Address E.C., 300 Berkeley St., Boston.

WANTED—Position as church organist or contralto soloist or in quartet in or near Boston. M-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

CONFIDENTIAL stenographic service; addressing, mimeographing, multigraphing, court reporting; rates reasonable. MISS L. DELL SETTLES, 528 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. Tel. Lafayette 7192. Established since 1924.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT
VOICE
Pure Tone—Correct Diction
Training for Church, Concert, Radio—Auditions by appointment. Studio 112 W. 72nd St., New York City. Tel. End. 2-4800.

RICHARD R. HAAS, PIANO INSTRUCTOR from beginning to artistic finish. 449 Bayview Ave., Cedarhurst, Long Island. 850 St. Nicholas Ave. (153rd St.), New York.

TRUCKING

L. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP. 80 Boylston Street, Boston Han. 3121

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Berg. 4-8333.

WATCH AND JEWELRY

Watches • Diamonds • Jewelry
Exceptional values. Gents' Waltham wrist or pocket watches $9.95. Complete stock other makes. Diamonds from $10 to $1000. Christmas special ⅓ carat ladies' diamond ring $75. Visit our big daylight store. $100,000 stock. Let us do your Christmas shopping. Mail orders carefully filled. Established 25 years. Halpern, 181 Massachusetts Ave., Boston. Phone Ken. 1423. Will buy or accept old gold toward purchases.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Blatt's Mammoth Toyland Now Open
Entire Eighth Floor
Hey, Kiddies! Make dad or mother bring you to Blatt's great big Toyland where you'll have the time of your life seeing our many new toys!
And, here's a whisper to parents—a small deposit will hold any toys until wanted.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Avenue at South Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
GUNNING SUPPLIES

Kents Dining Room
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVE.
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave.
Established 1903

COLLINGSWOOD

FIELD'S DELICATESSEN
HARRY EISENBROCK, Prop.
Fancy Groceries—Table Luxuries
Phone 82-W 727 HADDON AVE.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

Cramp's Art Store
for
Pictures—Framing and Lenox Gift China
A complete assortment of
Christmas Cards
A Special of 12 Folder Cards
29c—35c—39c
PRINTING AND ENGRAVING
505 MAIN STREET

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361 Member F. T. D.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
Hairdressing
and
Beauty Culture
in all its branches.
14 HARRISON ST. OR. 4-8330

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in East Orange by
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
A Full line of Children's Shoes
Sizes 1-8 $2.50 - $3.45
534 MAIN STREET

Piano Tuning and Repairing in all its branches
All Work Guaranteed.
SNYDER P. HOFF
226 So. Burnett Street Or. 3-5688

Silver Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET
HENRY M. LESHER
Realtor
Insurance Agent and Broker
ORANGES—MAPLEWOOD—SHORT HILLS
142 Eaton Place at Grove Street Station
Or. 3-4276 Res. Or. 5-7807

Martens'
SODAS, SUNDAES, ICE CREAM
CANDIES THAT ARE GOOD
391 Main Street Or. 3-8680

ENGLEWOOD

THE DUNWOODY CO.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
USED CARS
Phone Englewood 3-3737 59 Engle St.

HACKENSACK

Famous Fain
KNITTED PRODUCTS
228 MAIN STREET

WILLNER'S CORSET *and* GLOVE STORE
Where discriminating women may obtain expert corsetiering. Featuring gloves hosiery, lingerie and negligees in the newest styles.
171 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-1405

IRVINGTON

Charles Girrbach
(Mrs. Girrbach, Proprietor)
Offers a Complete Line of
FINE FURNITURE
21 Years in Irvington
861 Springfield Avenue
Telephone ESsex 2-4331

JERSEY CITY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

FRANK J. GREGORY
138 Columbia Ave. Tel. Webster 4-7458
BOOKBINDER
Periodicals bound for Reading Rooms and Individuals.
Books Rebound and Repaired.
Will call for and deliver within a radius of 25 miles.

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
337 CENTRAL AVE., cor. Lincoln Street

LA MODE CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City, N. J.

Holste-Platte Co., Inc.
COAL
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
Also Koppers Seaboard Coke
370-390 Mercer Street Tel. Bergen 3-2426

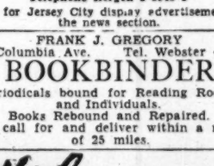
CLEANERS
GARTLEY-DONNELLY
DYERS
7 ZABRISKIE STREET Webster 4-4771

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
FOR THANKSGIVING
Extra Fancy Turkeys, all kinds of table delicacies. Candies in all colors. Ross's assorted chocolates, ½-lb. box 25c, 1-lb. box 50c. Creams and chocolate-covered mints.
177 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-4300, 4301, 4302

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings from 9 to 10 o'clock.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.



THE EMILY McDEVITT BOOK SHOP
Valley Road Upper Montclair

Give Holeproof Hose
She'll find beauty, comfort and service as well as satisfaction in these sheer chiffons $1.00
MISS FRANCES SHOP
470 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Montclair 2-4320

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon Dinner
77 Orange Road
MONT. 2-8055 MONTCLAIR, N. J.
New Stock of Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Peels, Crystallized Cherries, Pineapple and Ginger.
New Laird's Cider ½ Gal. 27c, 1 gal. 47c.
Montclair Food Co., Inc.
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phone Montclair 3-0220-1

Mrs. Theresa M. Clemens
"The Modiste"
The better dressmaking at prices to meet prevailing conditions.
Rooms 5 and 7, Hinck Building
Telephone, 2-4537 Montclair, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats. Mail orders filled. Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, 91 lb. Our tea room cannot be excelled. Luncheons and dinners served.
Two Stores: 12 Church St., Montclair, Montclair 2-8260; 262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 2-8464.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS and BAGS for CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Order Monograms Now
THE LINEN SHOP, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. CLEGG
418 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.

FINE FURNITURE SLIP COVERS
WILLIAM A. HANSEN
UPHOLSTERER
127 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 3-0574
RE-UPHOLSTERING DRAPERIES

MONTCLAIR FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
16-18 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
MOVING-STORAGE-PACKING-SHIPPING
MONTCLAIR 2-0040

Silver Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
49 CHURCH STREET

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed or trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality, offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

Cardell's Service Station
Gas—Oils—Lubrication
Exide Batteries—Goodyear Tires
325 Orange Rd., corner Washington Ave.
Phone Montclair 2-9284

LANE STUDIOS
INCORPORATED
INTERIOR DECORATIONS FURNITURE
Selected Holiday Gifts
41 CHURCH STREET

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
26 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Bogart and Hansen, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
588 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

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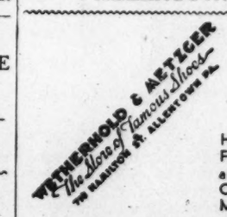

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*

'All Those in Favor–' Is Signal for Member to Use His Most Prized Privilege

He Who Lacks Ability to Sway a Meeting by Eloquence, or Convince It by Reason, Has a Vote That Makes Him Second to None

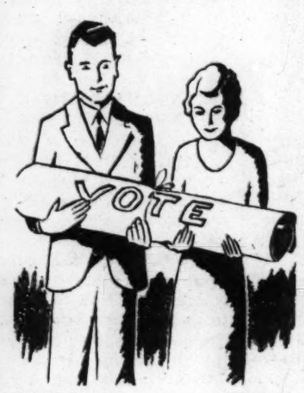
Parliamentary Law Simplified
Fifteenth of 18 Articles

By Arthur T. Lewis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE vote is the most important step in a deliberative assembly. It is the means whereby the group, no matter how large or small, determines its composite opinion on the question before it.

Voting is also the most valuable right of a member. He may not be able to sway his fellow members by his eloquence, or convince them by reason, but when it comes time to make the decision, his vote is of equal value with any other (Fundamental No. 2).

Naturally, so important a prerogative is safeguarded by parliamentary law. An organization may invite outsiders to its meetings and permit them to take part in discussion, may even select a non-member to preside, unless its by-laws prohibit. But *only members can vote.* The right to vote cannot be taken from a member except by expulsion or suspension, unless the by-laws permit it for some specific cause. Nor can a member be compelled to vote. He has the right to change his vote up to the time the result is announced, because no question is finally settled until the result of the vote is announced by the chairman.



By a Staff Artist
Their Most Prized Privilege

There are five ways the vote may be taken: (1) viva voce (pronounced *vī'va vō-sē*) or by show of hands, (2) rising, (3) general consent, (4) ballot, (5) roll call.

Viva voce means "by voice" and is the method generally used in an ordinary meeting. It is sometimes called the "ayes and noes" because the vote is taken first by those in favor of a motion responding "aye" to the question of the chair, followed by those opposed saying "no." In some organizations, instead of using the "ayes" and "noes," it is the custom for the chair to ask those in favor to "raise the right hand," and then for those opposed to do likewise. Robert's classifies the show of hands as a form of viva voce voting, although it may be used in small assemblies when a counted vote is necessary.

From the difference in volume between the "ayes" and "noes," or the difference in the number of hands raised, the chair decides which side "has it" and declares the motion carried or lost.

Rising Vote. Sometimes the chair is "in doubt" regarding the result. He may then request those in favor to rise and, after they are seated, ask those opposed to rise. If there remains any doubt the chair may order a count.

Even though the chair may not be in doubt after a viva voca vote and declare the motion carried or lost, if *any member* doubts the result he may compel a rising vote by calling out from seat, "Division."

Some presiding officers make it a practice to count every rising vote. In an assembly which does not have more than a hundred present this is a good practice, but it is not compulsory. If the chair does not have the votes counted, a majority may order a count. In some meetings it is the custom for the chair and the secretary to count the votes, acting by common consent as self-appointed tellers. Generally, however, and particularly in a large group, it is better to appoint tellers and thus avoid all possibility of criticism of unfairness. A rising vote on a two-thirds vote should be counted, unless it is apparent to everyone that those who rise first are many more than the required number. A counted vote should be recorded in the minutes.

General consent. This is a method frequently used to decide matters concerning which there is not likely to be much difference of opinion. Many members observe business transacted in this way without being aware that it is actually a form of voting. For example, the chair says, "If there is no objection, the minutes will stand approved as read," or "If there is no objection, the change in the motion will be made," or "If there is no objection, the windows will be opened." If silence greets his statement it is the same as if by a unanimous vote the meeting had adopted a motion to approve the minutes or change the motion or open the windows. The chair then says, "The minutes are approved," or "The motion as amended is approved," or state whatever is ordered by general consent.

Business may often be speeded up by this method. Rules are of little use when everyone is of one mind and there is no minority to protect. A meeting may even be adjourned without a vote, provided there is no objection. Anything that can be done by a majority vote or a two-thirds vote without notice can be done by unanimous consent, except such votes as are required by rules to be taken by ballot. The point that members should realize is that unanimity is the essence of this vote. A single objection obliges the chair to put the question by viva voce or whatever other method of voting may be ordered. If, when unanimous consent is asked for some action, a member feels that it is not a wise thing to do, he should voice his objection. There may be others who feel the same way and the objection obliges a motion to be presented which offers opportunity for the expression of opinions on both sides.

Ballot. The vote by ballot is used wherever secrecy is essential. The by-laws should stipulate its use in the election of officers, or the discipline of members. On any question where secrecy would help in bringing out the true opinions of those voting, a ballot vote is helpful and a majority can order it taken. In ballot voting, blanks do not count as votes. A majority vote by ballot is a majority of proper votes—just as in other methods of voting—unless the by-laws stipulate otherwise. The members present are usually counted and compared with the number of votes cast. But this is to be sure that there are no more votes than members present.

Roll Call (or yeas and nays). This method of voting is usually confined to legislative bodies. It requires the members present to answer "yes" or "no" as their names are called, and the vote to be recorded. It is of little use in an ordinary deliberative body unless, perhaps, it is desired to put the members of a board, for example, on record so there can be no dispute later as to how they voted on a question. To be of value, the rules should permit this vote to be called for by a relatively small number, such as one-fifth, since the majority in favor of an action would probably see no reason for recording the vote.

The How and Why of the Two-Thirds Vote. The majority decides ordinary questions (Fundamental No. 10). But there may arise certain questions which, in fairness to absentees or to a minority or to individual members, should take more than a mere majority (Fundamental No. 11).

To protect the interest of those who may have been present when a certain motion was adopted and who feel strongly in favor of it, it requires a two-thirds vote (unless previous notice is given) to rescind or change any such motion. To rescind or amend by-laws requires the two-thirds vote *and* notice.

In order to protect the right of members to introduce business, debate, vote, and have the meeting conducted according to rules, it takes a two-thirds vote to prevent consideration of a question, to close or limit debate, to close nominations, or polls, to do anything contrary to the established rules of order. To expel from office or membership requires a two-thirds vote *with notice.*

It takes an alert chairman and an alert membership to be sure that all votes calling for two-thirds are thus handled. Assume that a motion has been in force for some time, establishing certain procedure. Innocently enough, a motion is presented, not referring to the previous motion, yet conflicting with it. It is the same as a motion to amend or rescind the previous motion and, unless notice was given at the previous meeting, it calls for a two-thirds vote. If, however, attention is not called to the error at the time, the matter stands as decided. Note, however, that to *amend* a motion requiring a two-thirds vote requires only a majority vote. The only amendment which requires a two-thirds vote is the motion to amend by-laws, which is really a main motion. On motions requiring a two-thirds vote a rising vote should always be taken.

Silence Gives Consent. Precious as is the privilege of voting, it must be exercised to be of use. Paradoxically enough, under certain conditions, the failure to vote actually "counts" in the result, although it is not actually counted. Unless the by-laws require a vote to be a majority "of those present" or any other proportion "of those present," a person who fails to vote is not counted. Yet the actual effect is as if a vote had been cast for the prevailing side.

Suppose, for example, in a meeting of a hundred persons a rising vote is taken on a question. Fifteen vote in favor. Twenty vote against. Twenty being a majority of those voting, the motion is lost even though the total is less than half those present. It is as if the other 65 persons voted against the motion, even though the honest opinion of many of them lay in the other direction. Or, in a board of 10 members (all being present) a question is put requiring a unanimous decision. Three persons are silent. The rest vote "aye." The vote is as unanimous as if all voted "aye." Do not refrain from voting, thinking it doesn't count. It most certainly does "count."

(Sixteenth Article: "Uses and Duties of Committees.")

When you patronize these advertisers tell them you saw their advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Power-Driven Plane

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the tedious tasks of carpentering has been speeded up and simplified by a new plane run, not by "elbow grease," but by an electric motor. The plane, invented by Hans U. Hedeby of Youngstown, Ohio, and given U. S. Patent No. 1980056, is composed of a number of cutting blades on a circular belt which revolves by means of electricity; and a splintery board is transformed into a smooth surface before you know it!

Moments Musical

No. 28

Charles Camille Saint-Saëns

AGE has nothing to do with music. As with Mozart, so with Camille Saint-Saëns, his unmistakable signs of a prodigious musical instinct showed at the age of 2, and at 4 he was playing sonatas before select audiences in Paris drawing-rooms.

This was thought abnormal but of course it is perfectly normal and right. Genius is not freak or frenzy; given a chance it can grow into full bloom; pampered and coddled it is soon blighted and droops, as has been the case with so many *wunderkinder* or "wonder children." Saint-Saëns' mother and great-aunt refused to have him exploited in the ordinary sense of the word, and so protected him from early decline.

They watched him unfold. At the age of 2, his keen enjoyment and curiosity at the first murmurs of an enormous kettle with its crescendo in sound up to the "boiling point" were noted. His interest in the striking of clocks and his first touches on a piano (not struck but played lovingly) were childhood incidents in the career of one of France's most beloved and eminent composers. One could fill books with Saint-Saëns's accomplishments from the age of 4 to 23, when he was appointed organist of the Church of the Madeleine.

Not long ago, I was sitting before a huge log fire in a cabin in the mountains, miles away from any main road. It was late at night, I turned on the radio, and in place of the music of the wind through the pines, the night owls' hooting and the occasional splash of a trout in the lake accompanied by the sharp crackle of the birch and pine logs in my fire, I heard the lovely *Quartette in B flat* for violin, viola, 'cello and piano by Saint-Saëns. Isidor Philipp, whose master was Saint-Saëns, was playing the piano part. He had told me the week before that he would be playing at that particular hour in New York, so I had special reason for "tuning in." This *Quartette* shows Saint-Saëns in all his mastery, nobility and perfection of detail, his love of pure melody as well as love of the weirdly humorous, as shown in the scherzo movement and in his Danse Macabre.

The composer of *Samson et Dalila*, that popular and beautiful opera, has 12 other operas, 15 or more oratorios and cantatas, five piano concerti, works for organ, harmonium, violin, violoncello, hundreds of transcriptions and miscellaneous pieces for different combined instruments, and many lovely songs to his credit.

The first time that I heard that humorous fantasy, *Le Carnaval des Animaux*, was in Paris, by the Colonne Orchestra. This carnival of the animals, in which the double bass is the elephant and other instruments are donkeys and animals of all sorts, along with a virtuoso pianist practicing scales, was a delight to me. When the Swan came floating along on top of the water, graceful and white in the sunlight, I recalled Anna Pavlova.

A set of 12 studies for the advanced student of piano is of great value, as well as three mazurkas, the *Minuet et Valse Op. 56* and a suite of four pieces in olden style. For two pianos, the *Scherzo Op. 87* and the *Caprice Arabe* are worthy of mention. It is such fun to play with another pianist and is very helpful in ensemble, as well as for rhythm and sight reading.

SONYA MICHELL.

Water Nymph

Wherever There Is a Good Subject for a Picture, Expect to Find Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif., Who Adds This Appealing Bit to His Section in the Album of the Monitor Camera Club.

Mr. Scroggins

Better Than Grandfather

(Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore)

MRS. ROGER P. SCROGGINS stood just inside the door. Mr. Scroggins was partly outside and partly inside, because Commoners kept coming, by wing and by foot, and someone had to open the door and let them in—which no one does any better than Mr. Scroggins, although his habit is to step outside when visitors come and to walk inside with them.

"Another Thanksgiving!" chirped Fib, the chieftain of sparrows, in high voice and even higher excitement as he rustled into the cozy, warm Scroggins home, decorated with oak leaves.

"And a lovely day it is, my Fib," said Mrs. Scroggins, smiling so brightly that her smile almost took one's eyes from the bright new blue silk dress she was wearing for the first time.

"What a lovely dress!" said Mrs. Squiffletree.

Mr. Scroggins put his arm around his wife. "And what a lovely Mrs. S.," he said. This brought choruses of applause from the assembled pigeons, sparrows and squirrels, and

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor
The Guests Arrive.

caused young Mr. John B. Jay, a special guest, to burst into the most fiery compliments of both Mrs. and Mr. Scroggins.

"As fine a pair of squirrels as I ever have seen," said John, flicking his bright glance here and there among the company as though challenging anyone to find a finer pair of squirrels. Which no one attempted to do. John Jay's compliment brought Scroggins into the center of the room. He thrust one paw behind a coat-tail and raised the other. Silence fell.

"This is as good a time as any to introduce the singer of the day, John B. Jay," said Scroggins. "John now will sing."

John flew to the edge of the dining table which was laden with all manner of dishes full of food. He perkily peered into the dish nearest his wings. Then he lifted his head and sang. Everyone listened closely. Florrie winked a good bit, but everyone else was stiller than ever has been known at such gatherings on the Common. At the close of the first song, applause rang through the house. John bowed and sang another. The applause was not quite so great. He sang another. The applause this time was quite faint.

"I believe I speak for us all," said Mr. Scroggins, "when I thank John for his songs. They were loud enough, and I'm sure you all heard them." There was hearty applause for Scroggins. "And now," he said, "we come to the eating." And this brought what was as near pandemonium as ever has been known in Ulmus Americana.

Everyone ate a good deal, and then a little more. After dinner, Mrs. Scroggins appeared with baskets and announced that everyone was welcome to go with her on her annual visit to give to those who needed food.

"Grandfather Scroggins invented Thanksgiving Day on Boston Common," said Mr. Scroggins as everyone fell into line behind Mrs. Scroggins and her baskets; "but my good wife invented better than Grandfather when she had the idea of her baskets."

And this remark brought almost as hearty a reception as the announcement of dinner.

Brevities

New Yorker: Dorothy Thompson wonders why she was expelled from Germany for an article she wrote in 1931. Elementary. Hitler has been to the dentist's office.

Birmingham News: Every orator has his moment, says a writer. But too many of them extend their moment into hours.

Dallas News: Oddly enough, when a politician is shoved out of the picture, he usually claims that he was framed.

What They Say

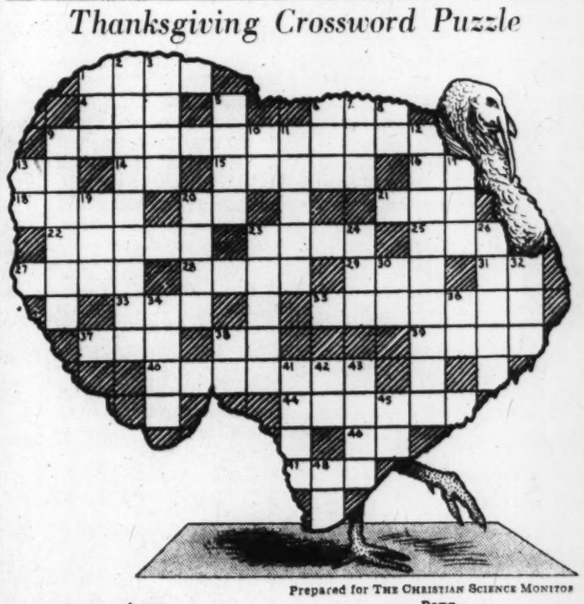
The Art World

"The whole art situation is coming up for air and a little horse sense." — *Homer S. Saint-Gaudens, Director, Carnegie Institute.*

Australia

"Australia's recovery is the most spectacular the world has ever known."—*Premier Lyons.*

Thanksgiving Crossword Puzzle


Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Resound
4—Affirmative
6—Astern
9—November holiday
13—Dutch
14—Group of states where "9 across" originated
15—Fruit beverage for this feast
16—Prefix
18—Dig
20—Presiding elder
21—Meadow
22—Toll
23—Tuberous roots to make this dinner a success
25—And so forth
27—What you do to "9 down" in oven
28—One (Spanish plural)
29—Internal (ab.)
31—Athletic Association
33—Edge
35—First Americans to partake in this holiday feast
37—Gymnasium
38—Printer's measure
39—The last course
40—General name applied a white man who first celebrated this day
44—This vegetable makes delicious "47 across"
46—Toward
47—Pastry to round out our feast

Down

1—New Testament book
2—Seasonal Sauce
3—Sharpen
5—American Society of Civil Engineers
6—Farewell
7—Conifer
8—Unit of weight (lb.)
9—Bird always associated with this holiday feast
10—Liquid measure (ab.)
11—Mother supplies them for this day
12—This puzzle editor sends you his
13—Director General
17—We shall all —— our fill at our big dinner
19—One (Lat.)
20—Tasty pudding with sauce
23—Youthful
24—Violation
26—A song
30—North Dakota
32—Beast of burden
34—Mischievous children
36—Aurum (ab.)
38—Article (Sp.)
41—Reply, if you please
42—Intelligence quotient
43—Silent
45—Army order
48—Not out

Quotation for Today

MAN is not the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of men.

—DISRAELI

In Lighter Vein

The Statistician

Mother wanted to spend Saturday afternoon shopping, and father—a statistician — reluctantly agreed to abandon his golf and spend the afternoon with the three small and energetic children.

When mother returned, father handed her this:

Dried tears—9 times.
Tied shoes—13 times.
Served water—18 times.
Toy balloons purchased—3 per child
Average life of balloon—12 seconds.
Cautioned children not to cross street—21 times.
Children insisted on crossing street—21 times.
Number of Saturdays father will do this again—0.—*Montreal Star.*

Brave

A small boy stood in the entrance to the cobbler's shop, watching the man at work.

"What do you repair boots with, mister?" he suddenly asked.

"Hide," replied the cobbler, sharply.

"Eh?" said the boy.

"I said hide," replied the cobbler.

"What for?" the boy insisted, somewhat surprised.

"Hide! The cow's outside," sighed the man.

"Don't care if it is. Who's afraid of a cow, anyway?" said the youngster defiantly.—*Boston Globe.*

Hatching

Clever Man: "What wonderful progress has been made in flying. Men can do anything a bird can do."

Bored Listener: "Is that so? Well, when you see an aviator sitting on an egg, tell me, and I'll come and have a look." — *Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

Of Course!

Teacher: "Has anyone seen an elephant skin?"

John: "Yes, sir, I have."

Teacher: "Have you? Where, my boy?"

John: "On an elephant, sir."—*Oswestry Commercial Circular.*

Couldn't Miss

I shot an arrow into the air.
It fell to earth I knew not where;
But I am ready to tell the land
It hit a gas station or hot dog stand!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

Kansas City, Mo.

THE annual charity drive was in full swing and the workers were busily combing every home, shop, and office building in their efforts to raise the money which would be required to care for the needy during the coming winter.

One girl working in an office had been approached, but she had said regretfully that she could give nothing. After the visit, one of her fellow-employees followed the committee out into the hall. "That girl is supporting a large family," she said. "She even goes without lunch, so that she will have more to give to her little brothers and sisters. She has always given before, and it almost breaks her heart that she isn't able to do anything this year. I've already made out my own pledge, but I want to fill out one in her name, too."

She then wrote the other girl's name on the subscription card and put down a sum. She cautioned the committee to say nothing to the girl about her generosity.

This same group of workers approached the Negro janitress in the building. Her face beamed as she fumbled for her shabby, worn purse. From it she took two carefully folded dollar bills.

"Ah'se been a-waitin' fo' yo-all," she said. "Mah husband don' have no job, but Ah makes $7 a week heah, and we's so thankful we wants to help out the po' folks that don' have jobs."

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Receipt of Custom

IN OUR Common Version of Matt. 9:9 we are informed that Matthew (who is described as "Levi" in Mark 2:14 and Luke 5:27) was called to be one of the 12 apostles as he sat "at the receipt of custom," a phrase which translates the Greek "*telonion*," meaning literally "place of toll," or, as Wycliffe rendered it, "tolbothe" (i. e., "toll-booth").

Matthew's "place of toll" appears to have been at Capernaum, which lay on the borders of Galilee beside the busy highway running between the important cities of Damascus, the capital of Syria, and Ptolemais, on the shores of the Mediterranean. The future apostle's business was to act on behalf of Herod Antipas, the Idumaean tetrarch who ruled over Galilee at that period, levying for him toll or customs duties from the merchants who passed through Capernaum.

A similar "place of toll" was situated at Jericho, which lay near the frontier between Judea and Peraea.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Puppet Plays

A WOMAN who was looking through the books in the public library for ideas for school entertainments, found a book that explained the making and manipulating of marionettes.

She bought two reasonably priced dolls, sawed off their arms and legs, and reconstructed them in jointed form. One she dressed as a ballet dancer in white and silver, the other she dressed as a Hula dancer. Next she made a small stage, using Christmas tree bulbs for footlights.

After days of practice with the maze of strings, she invited all the neighborhood children for her first performance. It was a great success and soon she was being asked to give performances for children's parties and school entertainments.

She now has built her fifth stage—each larger—and has 25 characters to show. From an idea in a library book, this woman has worked out a profitable and agreeable business.

Eleanor R. J.

The Adventures of Waddles—*False-Face Disappears*

By The Hagers

"CAN WE REMOVE," BUD DUCKLING ASKS, "THE FALSE-FACE FAIRY'S UGLY MASKS?"
"O, YES! FOR IF WE SMILE, MY DEARS, THE FALSE-FACE SIMPLY DISAPPEARS.
THE FAIRY, TOO, IS GLAD TO LEARN HIS MASK IS GONE—IT CAN'T RETURN!
HE'LL BE THE HAPPIEST OF ELVES WHEN HE HAS EMPTIED ALL HIS SHELVES."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Thanksgiving

THE Thanksgiving feast is a symbol of the use of true abundance. Evidently the fact that true abundance does not consist merely in things, in houses, or crops, is in some measure recognized. Thanksgiving Day is celebrated in the United States every year—not only in years of material prosperity but in years of deep material depression as well.

Does gratitude for abundance seem uncalled for when world markets are glutted with goods? Or impossible when drought has left scarcity in its wide and dusty wake? That this year thanksgiving praises must be largely for "things unseen"?

There is no irony in this fact. Lasting thanksgiving must be for those things the tongue cannot taste, the eye cannot see, the hand cannot feel.

If at one time we give thanks for material prosperity, for merely human friendship or affection, we may be convinced at another time that there is nothing to be thankful for. To give thanks in prosperous times may seem easy. To give thanks in difficult times may seem all but impossible. But it is never harder to give thanks at one time than at another, if the thanks be given in an understanding of God's invariable goodness.

Mankind is growing more and more thankful in its expanding knowledge that this God-given abundance does not consist of materiality; that it cannot be fully reflected in the most fruitful crop, nor limited in the sparsest gleanings.

When the first Thanksgiving Day savored the woodsy New England air and prompted the hearty New Englanders to partake of abundance, there was slight enough material insurance of the future, as moderns would measure it. If the Pilgrim fathers had demanded, as a prerequisite to Thanksgiving, guarantees of perpetual economic security, or to know how long it would be before another European war might break out, the first Thanksgiving Day would have been indefinitely postponed.

What they had to be thankful for on that day, men have still: the fact of the abundance with which God has endowed His children. This is always at hand, reflected in unselfish resourcefulness, in courage, in mutual understanding, in humaneness, in love. And analysis of world conditions fortifies the conclusion that use of this abundance is necessary to solve problems of apparent material lack. Thanksgiving, now as in 1621, is best expressed in use of true abundance.

Japanese Sanity Speaks

WITH the fabric of naval limitation treaties sorely rent by the conflicting policies of major oceanic powers, Viscount Makoto Saito, in the Monitor today, goes far to lay the specter of Japanese-American embattlement.

Speaking as a naval technician, the Admiral in his article in the Weekly Magazine Section deals forcefully with the geographical factors which make war between Japan and America tactically infeasible.

But speaking as a diplomat, the former Premier makes a contribution of potentially greater significance. He points clearly to the fact—overshadowed at times by discussions of "tons and guns"—that solution to the problems of armament must be sought upon a world rather than a national basis.

The recording of this statesman's vision of the larger aspects of "this question of naval control" comes at a time when his reassurance is most needed. With Japan's definite announcement of intent to abrogate the Washington Naval Treaty, it is reassuring to find a voice that speaks with moderation, with balance, and with authority.

As a practical suggestion, Viscount Saito would remove the Philippine Islands from tactical considerations between the United States and Japan. He feels "sure that the Imperial Japanese Government will gladly enter into an international pact of all countries guaranteeing the perpetual neutrality of the islands." He adds the conviction that, at the proper moment, such a proposal will be made and signed.

It is true that he pleads with vigor the case of Japan for its military infiltration on the Asiatic continent. But at the same time he remains keenly aware of the crushing burden that naval expansion imposes—a burden which, if it continues, will create a tax situation in all nations that will "become intolerable."

And he is speaking both as an admiral and a statesman when he adds his own specific ideas on what naval limitation might comprise: ships, guns and submarines designed only for protection of coasts and commerce; limitation of submarines; banning of capital ships and eventually of aircraft carriers.

Admiral Saito understands the magnitude of his proposals, but he sees the key to accomplishment, not in technicalities, but in re-establishment of a "reign of common sense."

Unifying Banks

GRADUALLY the notion of the unification of the American banking system is making headway. It is said that a project is afoot to reduce the overlapping in examinations to which banks are subject. The trouble was bad enough before the advent of the new alphabetical agencies of the Federal Administration. If a state bank were a member of the Federal Reserve System, it was subject to periodical examinations by two authorities. If it were a national bank, the Comptroller of the Currency shared the job with the Federal Reserve System, but his inspection was entirely separate. In the last few years the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have enlisted two other armies of inspectors.

On top of such inspection, there was the system of rating assets. No matter how expert an assessor, he could not know whether a particular asset was good, bad, or indifferent. A "slow" loan depends to a great extent upon the borrower. Conditions also vary with localities. Such matters defy standardization.

It is therefore gratifying to hear that the abolition of rating may be combined with the unification of examination. The new moves represent only a crawl to the unification of the banking system, but crawling is better than standing still, though unification should long ago have been brought about.

Violence Is Not Justice

THE killing of two federal agents in Illinois by a member of the Dillinger gang will not halt the relentless movement of the Government to wipe out criminal gangs that have defied state and local police. The splendid success of the Department of Justice agents in the last year has put a new and most helpful face on the whole problem of combating crime in the United States. The federal power has been exercised in a way to convince spectacular criminals that sooner or later they will be overtaken by an impersonal and inevitable justice.

For that reason every tendency to destroy the impersonal and inevitable character of federal operations should be resisted. There are two ways in which this tendency is already working.

One is to have the law resort to the same lawlessness and terrorism that criminals use. It is quite possible that in the present case the federal agents were killed because they resisted the temptation to shoot first and ask questions afterward. No one wants the representatives of the law to take chances with men who will take any chance rather than submit to arrest. But it must be remembered that federal agents are not executioners, except in self-defense.

It is unhappily true that violence is the language most easily understood by some criminals. Only a day or two ago Lewis J. Valentine, Commissioner of Police in New York City, confronted by a fashion-plate prisoner who had been arrested eighteen times but never sentenced, told his detectives to "muss up" prisoners of this kind.

Undoubtedly the provocation of officers in such cases is great. It is possible that some criminals would be deterred by the law's use of violence, and it is certain that strong measures are warranted in dealing with known criminals. But there is a great danger that if officers act as judges or executioners, innocent persons will suffer. Moreover, such methods are no adequate substitute for quick and certain justice. Improvement in the detection and conviction of criminals lessens the temptation to resort to illegal violence.

The other danger threatening the federal forces is that of personalizing the law. In the present case, some reporters have tried to build up a manifestly false and foolish story that the Dillinger follower killed one of the federal agents "to avenge" the latter's part in the shooting of Dillinger. And there have been repeated attempts to glorify the leader of the federal forces in the Chicago district.

This is far better than making heroes out of gangsters, but it is no service to the law. The Government's drive against interstate crime depends on no individual. It expresses the purpose of a nation aroused to end an intolerable situation. And it will move with all the more majesty and truly deterrent effect if it continues as the impersonal and inevitable operation of justice.

Rediscovering Handel

FORMAL centenary and quarter-millenary celebrations are usually somewhat perfunctory, but the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Handel promises to be an event of unusual interest. A determined effort is to be made to approach certain of the works of Handel in a new way which may lead to rediscovery of that great composer.

This searching is typical of the contemporary attitude toward classical works of art. The same cast of thought is revealed in Mr. Robert Graves's recent attempt to reinterpret in twentieth century terms Charles Dickens's "David Copperfield." It is seen in the current Russian presentation, after two years of preparation, of an amalgam of Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" and Pushkin's "Egyptian Nights."

It will be generally admitted that Handel is a peculiarly suitable subject for such experiments. His dramatic oratorios (not the "Messiah") were really written for an ideal theater whose practical realization was denied him. The dramatic presentation which he himself was unable to get, the London Handel Society proposes to give him. Experiments in Cambridge and Munster have indicated that this method of approach leads to rich cultural rewards, and the Handel Society's proceedings will be watched with interest by musicians all over the world.

Talks With Common Man

Book of the Day

IN EUROPEAN JOURNEY, by Philip Gibbs (London: Heinemann and Victor Gollancz. 10s. 6d. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $3), the author's full title, in a somewhat archaic style, indicates his purpose. To "European Journey" we must add, "Being the Narrative of a Journey in France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Germany and the Saar, in the Spring and Summer of 1934, with an Authentic Record of the Ideas, Hopes and Fears Moving in the Minds of Common Folk and Expressed in Wayside Conversations."

So here we have a waiter in the Café Weber in Paris, and a middle-aged man in a hotel lounge, and a bookseller on the quai, and a philosopher in his apartment, and sundry others, talking about the Stavisky scandals and the rioting. They appear to have given a rather biased impression that the manifestations were organized by Fascist groups, whereas they were spontaneous expressions of public indignation at the corruption and incompetence of Parliament.

It is not all politics, however, this book. There are charming passages on the environs of Fontainebleau, pictures of Sens, of Avallon, of Vezelay, of Lyons, and I know not how many other places, and everywhere there are incidents and people and wise sayings and things to see. Somehow it was borne in on me that the average man and woman in France, after all, goes on living his life, and is interested in a multitude of subjects which are not a bit political.

Presently we come to Geneva, where adverse views of the League were uttered; Switzerland is feeling the pinch. In Italy, despite the orderliness, the natural beauty of the scene, there is anxiety. In country after country there is distress and apprehension. "There is one hope," is the verdict. "It is the intelligence of the common crowd. I returned with renewed faith in the kindliness, the humor and the shrewdness of the ordinary folk."

On the other hand, the traveler encountered everywhere the conviction of impending doom. Men and women in Europe feel they are being driven toward a new war.

It is a pitiful conclusion which the author is almost compelled to draw. Are we all mad? he asks. It looks like it. But then he remembers the jolly, friendly, sane, human gossip which he had in every land he visited, and which he has set down in these papers; and he cannot believe that their fears will be fulfilled. He refuses to make Germany the scapegoat, though he finds mysteries in the present German mentality. What is this wretched political business which without reason throws a dark shadow over the lives of the simple, good-natured, sensible folk of whom Gibbs writes?

Somehow there lies in the healthy laughter, the cheerful commentaries, the honest common sense of these ordinary people more assurance of the future than in all the advertised efforts and protracted deliberations and clever maneuvers and solemn resolutions of statesmen.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Celebrities Off Parade: Charles W. Eliot

By William Dana Orcutt

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

THERE were two Charles William Eliots, and no one who did not know them both could possibly understand either one. The first personality was that with which I came in contact as an undergraduate at Harvard. We students regarded "Prexy" with the deepest respect, but considered him cold, prigish, and self-centered. We were ignorant of the countless kindnesses he had done for students; we were unaware of his various personal problems. The college world is cruel in its casual judgments, and no man ever suffered more from misunderstandings than Charles William Eliot.

Charles W. Eliot

"Prexy's" lack of interest in athletic sports added to his unpopularity. The principal exercise he had ever taken, outside of walking, was as a member of the first Harvard crew. Always the innovator, it was he who secured red silk handkerchiefs for the oarsmen to tie around their heads, from which incident crimson came to be the adopted Harvard color. As for other sports, he simply knew nothing about them.

This gave rise to amusing stories in the College Yard: A member of the baseball team was put on probation because of his poor scholastic record. Eliot expressed great satisfaction that this made him ineligible to play on the nine, because, in some game, he had been guilty of "deception." "Why," the president exclaimed, "they boast of his making a feint to throw the ball in one direction and then he actually threw it in another." Eliot always maintained that the manly way to play football was to attack the strongest part of the opponent's line rather than the weakest. He objected when the Harvard crowd sang the familiar college song, "Three cheers for Harvard and down with Yale," suggesting, "Why sing a song that is rude to our guests? How much better to make it, 'Three cheers for Harvard and one for Yale.'"

* * *

Another thing of which we undergraduates took no account was the extraordinary record Eliot had made during these years as an educational innovator. We all accepted the development of the professional schools, to which Eliot's observation in Europe had completely committed him, as a matter of fact, whereas their establishment was nothing less than revolutionary. Eliot broke all precedents when he selected James Barr Ames to teach at the Law School when Ames had never engaged in legal practice. He appointed as Dean of the Medical School, Dr. H. B. Bowditch, who was a physiologist who had never practiced medicine. Eliot insisted that by his action these schools became institutions for the teaching of law and medicine, instead of associations of practitioners conducted for the purpose of licensing men chiefly to go out and learn their professions at the expense of their clients or patients.

By the time I entered college Eliot's wisdom, sagacity, and judgment were widely recognized, but this counted as nothing to us unfledged youngsters. Someone once said of him that he always listened with his mind rather than with his ears, but in accepting this analysis one must admit that our honored and respected president did lack the saving grace of tact.

My position on the Student Council and as captain of one of the athletic teams formed a natural contact, and gave me a better opportunity than came to most undergraduates to know Eliot intimately; yet to have that privilege was to suffer with him over the existence of that apparently impenetrable wall his long years of being misunderstood had built around him. The pity of it was that he himself was so fully conscious of it.

"You are an acid," he once said feelingly to his cousin, Theodore Lyman, "because you make a cheerful effervescence when brought in contact with mental material as hard and cold as marble. I am an alkali, distinguished by the property of giving many people the blues."

I went to him frequently for counsel even in personal matters. He never failed me. Any one of the students would have found him equally responsive had they ventured to break through the sensitive, defensive crust that had become his armor.

* * *

Then, with no apparent change in Eliot, the picture suddenly and unexpectedly altered. Curiously enough, the shift in undergraduate sentiment coincided with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his election as president of the university in 1894. Was it because by this time Eliot had become adopted not only by America but by the world at large; was it because his opinions on all public questions were now invited and respected, and through his writing and his speeches his national influence had become largely extended? Who would dare attempt to explain the action of a composite undergraduate mind?

It is enough that for Eliot the uncomfortable and disconcerting experience of facing hostile audiences became a thing of the past. He was now greeted by cheers from the undergraduates when he appeared at public gatherings. The students now lifted their hats to him in the College Yard, and he responded with a cordial smile of assumed recognition even though he could but dimly see them. Eliot never admitted that he was conscious of the change, but there is no doubt that the affection now so generously displayed affected his own attitude toward them and toward life in general. His whole approach to his daily responsibilities mellowed. At last, after all these years, he had become a social part of the university life.

The last time we exchanged greetings was almost immediately after the public exercises which commemorated his ninetieth birthday. His heart was overflowing with gratitude and appreciation for the countless tributes of devotion that came to him that day. We all feared that the strain would be too great, but that evening, while engaged in his usual game of dominoes with his wife, he looked up suddenly and said, "I could hear everything that was said today except Frank Peabody's prayer." Mrs. Eliot smiled and replied, "But that, my dear, was not addressed to you."

In the Shadow of Big Ben

LONDON

EXALTED Archbishops, Dukes, Marquises and Earls found themselves going home at the same time as the milk cans after an all night's sitting in the Second Chamber on Lord Mayor's Day (November 9). Youthful escapades may not have occurred to these usually discreet counselors of state as they stumbled out of their comfortable red-leather seats in the House of Lords in the dim light of dawn. But the lamp above the clock tower of Big Ben outside in the rain distinctly winked. For it is turned on just as long as, and no longer than, Parliament is sitting. The debate that kept the Lords up so late was the Government's "Incitement to Disaffection" Bill. This measure was fought clause by clause by the eight peers who represent the Labor Opposition in the Second Chamber. The effort failed to prevent the bill from becoming law, as the intrepid eight were heavily outvoted in all the numerous divisions they insisted upon. Their stand nevertheless emphasized that the powers which this measure gives to judges to order house searches for seditious literature, are highly unpopular in Labor circles.

* * *

British Radiocasting Rumor: A sensation in the course of the debate was caused by Lord Allen of Hurtwood, a National Labor peer, who said he knew of a plot on the part of extremists to seize the British Government's radiocasting headquarters in London. The affair was to have been like the rising in Vienna in which the late Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss met his end. But nothing came of Lord Allen's warning, for in Britain the possibility of such an attempt is not treated seriously. Not only does stolid English common sense afford uncongenial soil for melodramatic developments, but the Broadcasting Corporation points out that if any unauthorized radiocasting took place in London it could be silenced from outside in a matter of minutes by the simple expedient of cutting off electricity at the dynamo station.

* * *

Britain's "Embellisher": The M. P. who perpetrated the execrable pun of referring to the imperturbable Minister of Transport, Mr. Hore Belisha, as "the Embellisher" has so far escaped. But this minister's admirable energy on behalf of safety on the roads is not as popular as it should be. "Belisha Beacons" and "Orange Groves" are still heard of in the debates. The reference here is to yellow globes that the Transport Ministry has been putting up along the roads to render conspicuous the very numerous safety crossings for pedestrians. Likely to save lives also, are the small white tabs he is requiring cyclists to attach to their back wheels. These tabs show up at night like the white tip at the end of the rabbit's tail, thereby helping automobile drivers to avoid them.

* * *

Self-Respect Bought Dearly: In England, but not in Scotland, state relief from poverty is sometimes given on loan. Mr. George Buchanan, Independent Labor M. P. for Gorbals (Scotland) moved an amendment in a bill recently before Parliament to bring the law in England in this respect into line with that in force north of the Tweed. He said there were miners who were still paying off loans made to them as long ago as 1926, the year of the general strike. The amendment was defeated for reasons going deep down into human nature. In many parts of England, it was explained, men prefer relief on loan because this preserves their independence. People who feel that way and live up to what they feel are of the stuff that comes out eventually on top.

* * *

The Golden Calf of Autobiography: The profitable nature of political autobiography referred to by the Prime Minister at this year's Guildhall dinner here, recalls an ancient House of Commons quip. Mr. Lloyd George, one of the most gifted of present-day political essayists, had been attacking Mr. Wedgwood Benn, at that time the Indian Secretary of State, a minister of small physical stature but formidable political resource. "This pocket Moses" was one of the gibes employed, but it was capped instantly with the words "who was no worshiper of the Golden Calf." This turned the laugh, for everybody knew that whatever might have been Mr. Benn's misdeeds he was unlike his critic in having never written a best-seller about his fellow M. P.'s. An eastern sage once warned a disciple not to carry his sword in his mouth. Even today, according to the British Prime Minister, while interchange between swords and plowshares may be permissible, there is little to be said for turning pens into instruments of offense.

SIMPLE SIMON

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Are Profits Necessary?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The public has been warned so often of late to be on guard against the possible loss of the "profit system" from our society, that a few layman's thoughts on the matter may not be amiss.

It is often implied that on this system rest the very pillars of our civilization. What makes these profits, big and small? Surely people whose joy in work for its own sake is so great that it is its own reward.

Chemists, metallurgists, engineers, the results of whose researches have made much of our finely wrought and wonderfully organized physical world possible, have made millions on millions for their employers. Receiving in return a modest salary and sometimes a bonus, they ask little other than a place to work and enough to live on comfortably.

I have watched and worked with many foremen. The good ones are good because they so thoroughly enjoy their work of handling men and materials that even at 50 cents an hour they like it. That all these key men do their work enthusastically, from the joy of good work well done, makes profits possible, and not that possible profits cause them to do their work enthusiastically and well.

So I say that the whole idea of profits being vital to society is erroneous. It is vital only to large, concentrated profits.

Whether profits are done away or not is of minor importance. The creation of a society where all can live securely in decent comfort is vital. To this end, less wailing over seeming mistakes and troubles, less "passing the buck," and more casting off of mental deadwood and rolling up of shirtsleeves in a spirit of integrity and good will seems to this humble wayfarer our surest panacea.

New London, Conn. JOHN G. DEMPSEY.

The Wide Horizon

Conciliation in the Chaco

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

THE League of Nations in another effort to halt hostilities between Paraguay and Bolivia appointed not long ago a Chaco War Conciliation Committee. Members of the League had decided that conciliation was the best method to accomplish the aim desired and that Article XV bestowed the requisite authority. This article refers, however, to a "dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration or judicial settlement in accordance with Article XIII."

This dispute is not one "likely to lead to a rupture"; the war is already in progress. Paraguay has just won a decisive victory over Bolivia and though this puts a new face on the whole matter one hopes that this rather unusual procedure may bring the desired results.

A word should be said, however, of the conflicting interests of outside parties, and this may prove to be the greatest obstacle to permanent solution.

A review of some of the interests in conflict may serve a useful purpose. Bolivia desires not only an outlet to the outside world through a port of her own but title to land in the Chaco which she claims is legitimately hers. Paraguay refuses to recognize Bolivia's title to the disputed territory and is fighting to retain it. This quarrel of long standing has aroused nationalist emotions on both sides and no settlement which ignores the demands of fiery patriots whose "national honor" is at stake will be countenanced by them.

* * *

Then it is said that foreign rival oil concerns have investments, concessions and privileges at stake. If there is oil in the disputed area presumably one of the nations wishes to be in a position to grant favors to the foreign oil concern to which promises have been made and which, according to rumors, has helped to finance the struggle. Moreover, munitions makers have been accused of seeking to prolong the struggle in order to enhance their own profits. And it is asserted that neighboring countries have special interests in the lands of the combatants which they are seeking to protect and promote.

In the course of the war itself other problems have arisen. Provision must be made for exchanging prisoners of war, for disposing of captured war materials and foodstuffs, for forts and structures put up in enemy territory. All of these things suggest that, even given the will to do it, bringing peace to Bolivia and Paraguay is at best a complicated problem. The very complexity of the situation has made it possible for one or another of the combatants to fend off all the peace proposals made up to this point.

It is doubtful whether success can be achieved by the League or any other body working for peace in the Gran Chaco unless all of these conflicting interests are examined at the same time. If Paraguay and Bolivia are the pawns of foreign interests, to bring them to an agreement without including the foreign interests would prove as futile as applying worn-out or useless brakes on a runaway truck whose motor is still running in gear. If Bolivia is in real need of a port of her own the Bolivians will not rest satisfied with a peace which does not take cognizance of this fact. This will involve negotiations with her neighbors, Peru and Chile, on the Pacific or with Paraguay and Argentina on the Atlantic.

* * *

Therefore it was wise to include on the executive committee of the League's Conciliation Committee such nations as Peru, Chile and Argentina. But it appears that a thorough canvassing of the whole situation along the lines suggested above might bring out that the conciliators themselves must be conciliated. Mexico and Venezuela are also members of the committee and because they have no direct connection with the main issue they may serve to perform the dual function of conciliating the primary and secondary interests in the dispute. It might have been better, however, to have four neutral nations rather than two, as is the case. As the committee stands the interested nations have three votes to Mexico and Venezuela's two.

It is not intended to suggest that Peru, Chile and Argentina are apt to use their positions on this committee to promote their own interests. If, however, the Gran Chaco question is now much more than a mere dispute between the nations about a given region and is rather a quarrel of many conflicting interests which involves not merely the neighbors of Paraguay and Bolivia but great economic interests in Europe and North America, it is obvious that conciliation must extend further than just to the two nations at war.

To accomplish this there must be under the executive committee, as is probably the purpose, a number of subcommittees to deal with the military, economic, territorial, nationalist and internationalist phases of this truncated problem. If each of these is attacked at the same time it is obvious that the chances of solving the whole problem are increased and that few loopholes through which the combatants can escape will be left. In any event such a procedure might yield another helpful all-inclusive report on all the many facets of the problem.

Appeal to Article XV is not the first resort to unconventional and unprecedented methods for solving a problem of this sort. In fact, in the immediate background of this latest move of the League are a number of cases where novel and untried methods have proved successful.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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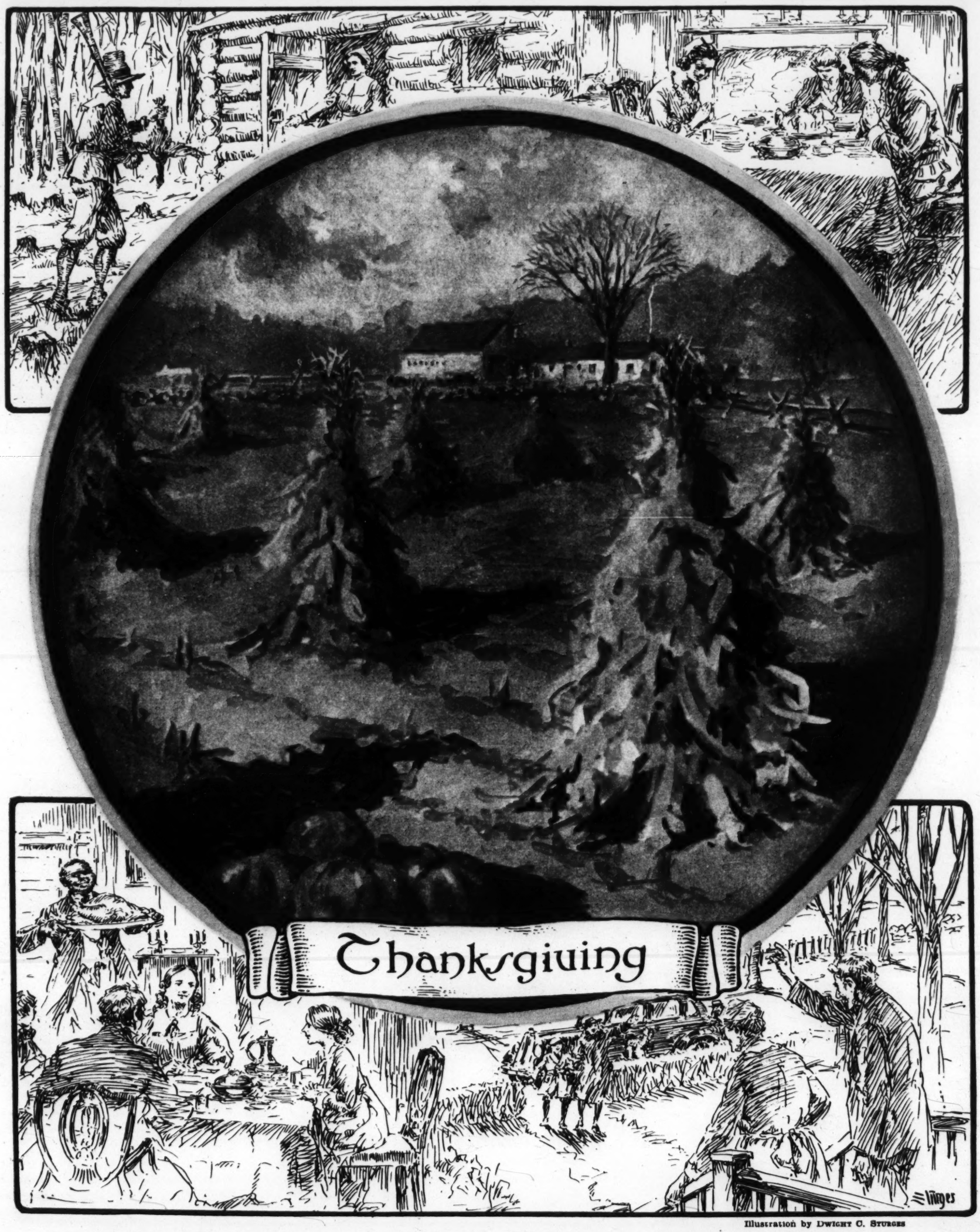


Illustration by DWIGHT C. STURGES

'Japan Has No Quarrel With America'—*Viscount Saito* Page Four

"Both Thanks and Use"

AN AMUSING STORY IS told of John Singer Sargent. One day, when his reputation as one of the world's foremost painters of portraits had long been established, he was at work in his Boston studio. The sitter, a distinguished gentleman, was surprised to see Sargent suddenly put down his palette and brushes and pace up and down the floor as if in distress.

"What's the matter?" asked the man whose portrait was rapidly taking form on the easel.

"It's no use, it's no use," said Sargent. "You see, I must learn to draw."

The anecdote is usually told to illustrate the modesty, the humility, of a great artist, and to emphasize the constant striving after perfection which is the artist's lot.

But there is another point to the story. It lies in this. Sargent was not satisfied with his work; sometimes he despaired of attaining the high goal which he had set himself; *but he did not stop painting*. He went on using the talent and the ability which he had, and by so doing he expressed, in the most practical and only truly genuine way, his gratitude for his endowments. His words might be despairful, but his deeds were a psalm of thanksgiving. And as the deeds multiplied, the psalm became ever fuller and more beautiful.

* * *

Samuel Johnson once remarked that "Gratitude is a fruit of great cultivation; you do not find it among gross people," implying that there was no gratitude because the people were gross. It would have been even more true to say that the people were gross because they had no gratitude. Gratitude may be cause, as well as effect.

Could a man—or woman—be grateful and gross at one and the same time? Gratitude is a great refiner. It cannot live with grossness. An inventory of one's friends and acquaintances is likely to bear this out. Those who reveal true refinement are likely to be those who, by employing such virtues as they possess, are giving evidence of their thankfulness for them.

* * *

Asked one American citizen of another some three weeks ago, "Did you vote on election day?"

"No," replied the neighbor. "Everybody could see it would be a Democratic landslide, and I didn't see the use of voting."

"Suppose someone had told you that you couldn't vote? Would you have minded that?"

"Well, that would be different. No, I shouldn't like that at all."

"Do you realize that there are a good many countries where you would never have a chance to vote, or if you did, your vote wouldn't mean anything because the ballot would be practically marked for you in advance?"

"I suppose that's so. Maybe I'm not grateful enough for the right to vote. If I were I should have used it. Did you vote?"

"I certainly did. And it was a grand and glorious feeling. 'Both thanks and use.' That's my motto."

Behind the heavy balloting of November 6 in the United States lay, in many cases, genuine gratitude that free political institutions can still exist in a world where Democracy is struggling against many obstacles.

* * *

Can nations be grateful? Individuals, it is agreed, can feel and act grateful. But can nations do this, and do they? It was a commonplace of the old diplomacy that gratitude was too rare a virtue to be depended upon in the relations between states. International negotiations consisted of the driving of hard bargains. Nothing was given away, and consequently there was no place for gratitude. Even where leniency was exercised, there was hardly any expectation of thankful acknowledgment.

This situation still prevails in large measure, but some steps have been taken to bring thanksgiving into the world arena. The United States have made a unique contribution in that they have regularly set aside a day each year for the express purpose of permitting citizens to take an inventory of and express gratitude for such blessings as they have enjoyed. And as Calvin Coolidge remarked in one of his proclamations, "We have never failed to find reasons for being grateful to God for a generous preponderance of the good."

In some degree, practically all national holidays throughout the world contain some element of gratitude for something, but the American Thanksgiving Day is distinctive in that it is an annual festival for the purpose of expressing thanks, not for any historic event, such as a military victory, but for all and sundry good which the year has brought.

Thanksgiving Day has extended the expression of gratitude from the individual to the national sphere. Its extension to the international sphere would be a good omen for world peace. Real thankfulness for peace among the nations would mean the perpetuation of peace among men. When we are truly thankful for peace, we practice peace.

* * *

What would an international Thanksgiving Day be like? If it meant just one more holiday added to the vast number which are observed in various quarters of the globe, it would not be worth while. If it brought only an avalanche of ceremonies and speeches, it would be a mixed blessing, to say the least.

But if it brought an earnest stocktaking on the part of citizens and statesmen everywhere, to ascertain the general good and to direct world effort towards its realization, it would be a day well spent. Who, looking back over a year of peace, would not conclude that peace, not war, is profitable? And what nation, reviewing its record of a twelvemonth, could not discover grounds for gratitude?

There is something in the recognition of common blessings that knits men together. Hardships endured together make men friends, but blessings enjoyed in common give courage for new efforts. Soldiers who have been through a campaign side by side are united by mutual thanksgiving for their safe survival. Graduates of the same university are linked in common gratitude for the advantages offered by their alma mater.

This common gratitude bears fruit in monuments, in endowments, in continued joint endeavor to attain some noble aim. Nations in giving united thanks for blessings enjoyed by all would feel a mutual bond of understanding. What noble institutions might not arise as a consequence of a single day dedicated to the grateful recognition of universal bounty? Such is the power of gratitude, that the spirit of this day should gradually permeate the whole sphere of international relations, preventing strife and promoting progress.

* * *

Thanksgiving Day is among the oldest of American institutions. It is older than Independence Day by a century and a half. The first Thanksgiving was celebrated by Englishmen on soil which was to remain British for more than 150 years. The festival at Plymouth, Massachusetts, bore a striking resemblance to the harvest home festivals which the Pilgrims had known in England. These festivals were frequently fixed by proclamation in Colonial days and their continuance after the establishment of a federal government was a heritage, not a severance, from English tradition.

The Pilgrims not only gave thanks for plentiful harvests, but they and their descendants proceeded to make such use of the new land's resources that a country of vast wealth came into being. In the measure that this wealth has been wisely used, it has been multiplied. Unwisdom in its use has brought the penalties which ingratitude always incurs.

* * *

It has been said that genius is the infinite capacity for taking pains. Behind that capacity is practical thanksgiving for natural endowments.

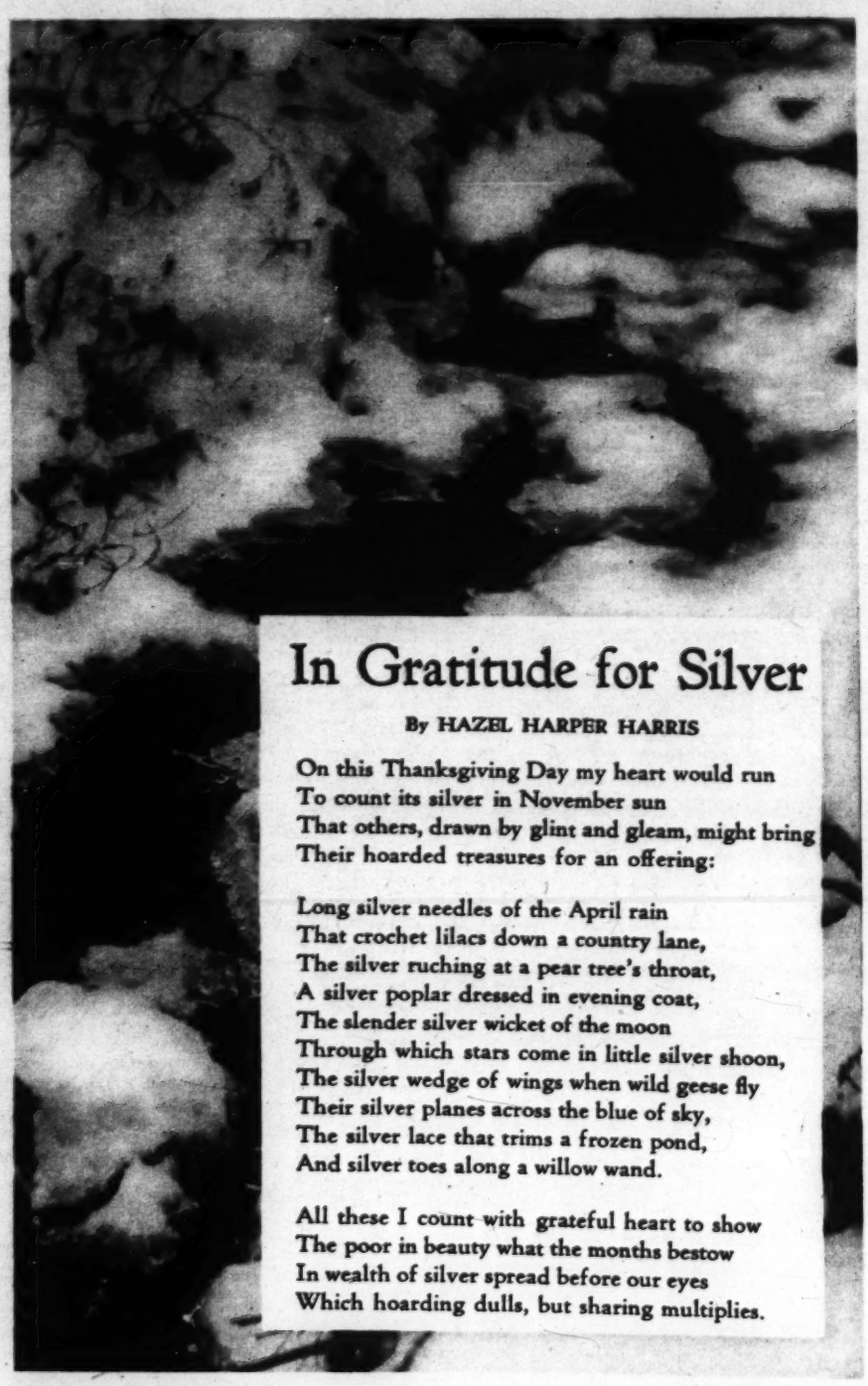
With the inspiration of a right idea arrives the desire to give it expression, to share it. And this is the truest form of thanksgiving. There is an old saying that one never knows a subject until one has taught it, that is, shared it. And it would indeed be difficult to recognize genius or merit if it remained unexpressed. In fact, it would not be genius, or merit, until it attained expression. The parable of the unused talent illustrates the point perfectly, and almost everyone can find within his own experience a close parallel to the Biblical story. The pages of history are sprinkled with examples of thanksgiving through accomplishment.

The boy Lincoln was giving thanks as he lay on the rude cabin floor before the fire, book before him. Pavlova was giving thanks as she passed smiling through the strenuous ordeal of training for the ballet. Edison was giving thanks as through wakeful nights he carried on the experiments which were to transform the everyday life of millions of people. And Sargent was giving thanks even when he grumbled because he thought he could not draw, *for he went on painting*.

All these, and many thousands of other examples, bear witness to the wisdom of the Duke in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," who remarks,

> "if our virtues
> Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
> As if we had them not. Spirits are not finely touch'd
> But to fine issues, nor Nature never lends
> The smallest scruple of her excellence,
> But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
> Herself the glory of a creditor,
> Both thanks and use."

PILGRIM



In Gratitude for Silver

By HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

On this Thanksgiving Day my heart would run
To count its silver in November sun
That others, drawn by glint and gleam, might bring
Their hoarded treasures for an offering:

Long silver needles of the April rain
That crochet lilacs down a country lane,
The silver ruching at a pear tree's throat,
A silver poplar dressed in evening coat,
The slender silver wicket of the moon
Through which stars come in little silver shoon,
The silver wedge of wings when wild geese fly
Their silver planes across the blue of sky,
The silver lace that trims a frozen pond,
And silver toes along a willow wand.

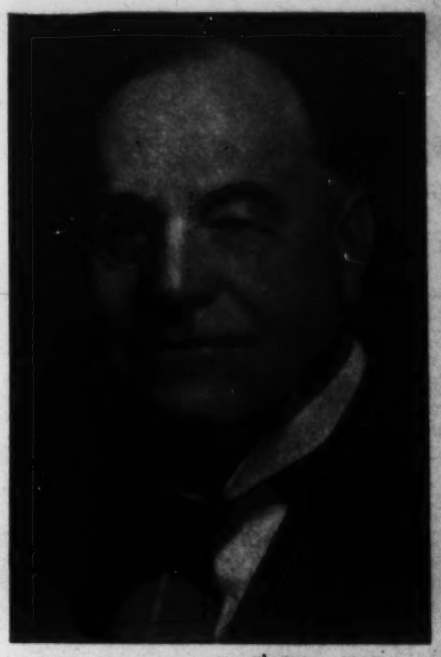
All these I count with grateful heart to show
The poor in beauty what the months bestow
In wealth of silver spread before our eyes
Which hoarding dulls, but sharing multiplies.

Photo by Rittase

Verifying the Bible Stories

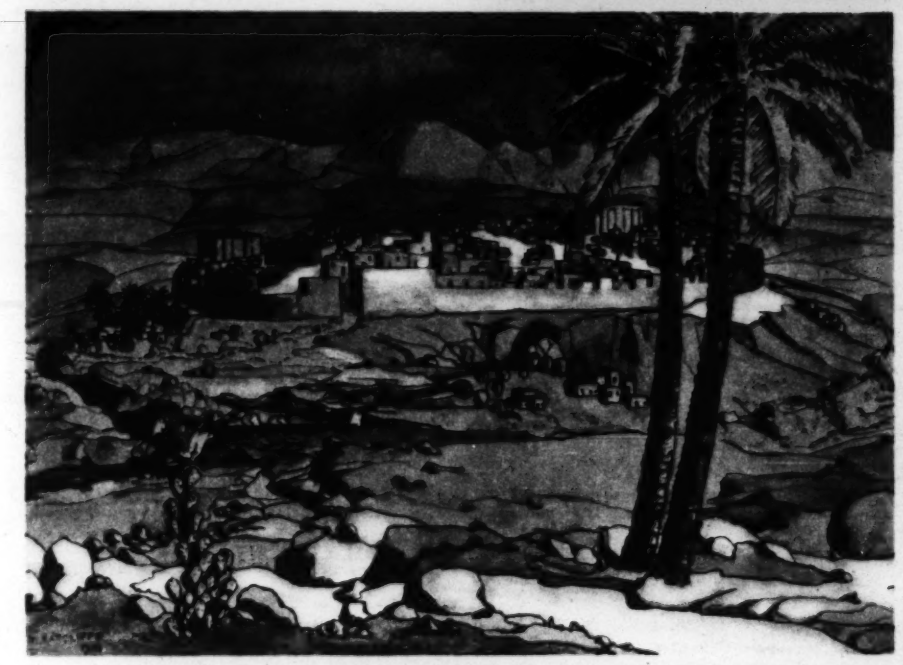
Sir Charles Marston, Industrialist, by His Support of Archaeology, Has Cast Light on Many Passages Wherein Meanings Were Obscure

By Ethel C. Ince



Blackstone Studios
SIR CHARLES MARSTON

Courtesy of Fleming H. Revell Co., from "New Bible Evidences" by Sir Charles Marston.
OLD JERICHO FROM THE SOUTH
Workmen May Be Seen Above the Newly Bared Canaanite Wall, Which Lies in the Deep Cutting on the Right Front.



Courtesy of Fleming H. Revell Co., from "New Bible Evidences" by Sir Charles Marston.
OLD JERICHO RECONSTRUCTED
From a Painting Made on the Site by Miss M. Ratcliffe, After the Excavations in 1932.

When Sir Charles Marston, after a lifetime in British politics, business and industry, turned to archaeological research in Bible countries the enthusiasm that had made him a leading figure in other fields, persons who knew him best were sure that stirring and important things would come of it.

That was less than 10 years ago, although he had been interested in the subject all his life. Since then, shovels that have turned up many hundreds of tons of soil in Palestine and Mesopotamia at Sir Charles' bidding have unearthed evidence that tends to corroborate historic narratives in the Old Testament and to bring a message to people of all nations. That message is that monotheism—the belief in one God—was the original universal religion, and not merely an evolutionary development of religious thought.

"You cannot overestimate the importance of that discovery," Sir Charles says. "Most far-reaching is the fact that religion started with implicit recognition of one Supreme Being and confidence that life continues after death. It took me months to realize the significance of it myself.

"It is more important than Einstein's discovery of relativity. It must have the same effect upon all existing critical Bible literature as Einstein's discovery had on all existing books on physics.

"Students have for all these years gone on the assumption that religion was a matter of evolution, while it wasn't anything of the sort. Excavators have discovered evidences of ancient religion and tried to interpret them on the basis of evolution. So the teaching has been all topsy-turvy.

"Polytheism—belief in many gods—marked a decline from the original monotheistic faith. This has been traced out from inscriptions on quantities of cuneiform baked clay tablets, whole libraries of which have been found in the Euphrates Valley. They reveal a vast civilization extending back some 5000 or 6000 years before the Christian era.

"Dr. Stephen Langdon, professor of Assyriology at Oxford, who found, examined and deciphered immense quantities of these tablets, made the comparative positions of monotheism and polytheism in world history very clear when he said in one of his pamphlets that polytheism 'is in a very true sense the history of the fall of man.'

"The pre-eminent place of monotheism among the primitive races has also been established through the science of anthropology. Prof. W. Schmidt of Vienna found that the primitive races held a universal belief in an original Supreme Being and a universal belief in a future life."

To Sir Charles, all the discoveries that have come through the sifting of ancient soils are not merely academic; they have an intense bearing on present-day affairs.

With the new economics, the New Deal and the new internationalism monopolizing discussion in almost every place where people meet and talk, Sir Charles believes that a return to the study of the Bible—the book that made American pioneers able to face reverses—would do much to steady and to sustain a generation that needs a more balanced outlook on life.

"The work of verifying Bible history by digging up the old sites has hardly begun," he said. "It is perfectly ghastly the way children are being taught conjecture as though it were assured fact. It is quite possible to ascertain the real facts.

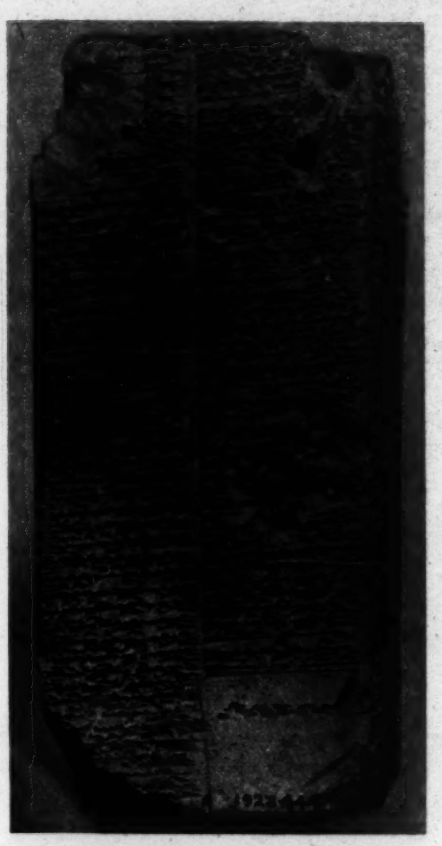
* * *

"About a century ago, men began to use the current knowledge of their time as a standard for criticism of the Old Testament. Many of these critical conclusions were originally based on incorrect data and people have gone on piling up such mistakes. All this had a blighting effect on popular progress in study of the Old Testament.

"Archaeology gradually asserted itself and began to correct the assumptions of the critics and to check their conclusions, but past mistakes still obstruct progress.

"The position of religion is today illustrated by the old story about a boy who was asked to define faith. He replied, 'Faith is that virtue which enables us to believe what we know to be untrue.' If education is being correctly carried on, it should be the other way around—things we know to be true ought to confirm our faith.

"There is the Bible story of the fall of Jericho, for instance, which tells us that the walls of the city fell down flat after Joshua and the Israelites had marched around them seven times. Our archaeological researches on the site show that everything must have happened substantially as described in the book of Joshua, although some critics have said that the story was apparently without foundation. The only thing we are likely to get a wrong impression of from the Bible story is the size of the city. Jericho covered only about seven acres. That seems small to us, but we must remember that both the Jebusite Jerusalem and Homer's city of Troy also only enclosed about seven acres.



Courtesy of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Fleming H. Revell Co., from "New Bible Evidences" by Sir Charles Marston.
CUNEIFORM PRISM OF BAKED CLAY
Said to Be the Most Important Document in Cuneiform Literature, Containing Entire Sumerian List of Dynasties Before and After the Flood Down to 2076 B. C. The Names of Those Before the Flood Are the Names of the Ten Patriarchs Mentioned in Genesis.

"But the walls of Jericho justified the imagination of our youth; they were 30 feet high and were built in double walls about 15 feet apart. Probably when the city was attacked, its defenders used the space between for rapid concentration on threatened points. The outer wall was 6 feet thick; the inner 12 feet thick. They were built of great big sun-dried bricks.

"Huge beams, like roof beams, connected the walls at the top. It was probably thought that this increased their strength, but, actually, in the result it proved a source of weakness. On these beams, houses were built. Undoubtedly it was in one of these houses that Rahab lived and there she hid the Israelites' spies under stalks of flax.

"Our excavations show that both walls had rather poor foundations. The outer wall was built on the edge of a slope and the inner wall upon the debris of a previous occupation.

* * *

"When the Israelites 'shouted with a great shout' after they had marched around the city seven times, an earthquake or earth tremors occurred—there is no doubt that it was one or the other—and the inner wall fell and pushed, literally pushed, the outer wall over down the slope.

"You may remember the Book of Joshua says that the Israelites burnt Jericho and all that was in it except 'the silver, and the gold and the vessels of brass and of iron.' Most remarkably, the city was captured and burnt without being plundered. This was because it was being sacrificed—or devoted—to the Lord.

"And here is an astonishing thing. Today, 3334 years after Jericho was destroyed, we have specimens of wheat, barley, lentils, dates, olives and even pieces of dough that Canaanite housewives were preparing to feed to their families when the Israelites' trumpets sounded and the walls of the city fell. The foodstuffs were carbonized by the heat of the fire and have been preserved through the centuries. We found no metals.

"One very important thing we have been able to do through our discoveries is to establish the correct date of the Exodus from Egypt. We found that the Exodus took place between 1447 and 1437 B. C., or more than two centuries

(Continued on Page 15)

'Japan Has No Quarrel With America'

This Question of Naval Control: Part II

By Viscount Admiral Makoto Saito

Ex-Premier of the Imperial Japanese Government

As Told to Herbert H. Hilscher, F. R. G. S.

[This is the second of two articles by Viscount Saito on the subject of naval limitation. The first appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section for last Wednesday, November 21.]

I SHOULD LIKE TO POINT out to the lay American how utterly untenable is the assumption of any conflict between our two countries. I do so with some trepidation, as I should not like to be misinterpreted. And I hope you will receive my remarks in the same sincerity in which I give them.

From a purely technical point of view, let us assume that as a result of propaganda and the activities of superpatriots everywhere, both the United States and Japan found something which could be magnified into an issue sufficiently imposing to start belligerent activities. Personally, I don't think that all the ardent flag wavers in both of our countries could find a third-rate excuse for war. But just for the sake of discussion let's assume that they did. What would happen next?

Really, I don't know.

Honolulu and your naval base at Pearl Harbor are 3374 nautical miles from our naval base at Yokosuka just below Yokohama. In the first place any navy man will tell you that there is no fleet of battleships, cruisers, destroyers and auxiliaries afloat that can carry on a campaign more than 2500 to 3000 miles from its base. But let's assume that by some means our fleet did arrive in Hawaiian waters, do you think for a moment that your submarines, mine layers and destroyers would leave our advance unmolested? The deadly effectiveness of the torpedo and the destroyer against fleet operation was most convincingly demonstrated during the World War. Even during the Russo-Japanese War we learned the usefulness of the mine and respected its power of destruction. The constant menace of night attack by destroyers is not a comforting feeling to any naval officer.

I regard Pearl Harbor as a good naval base, adequately protected from attack by sea and air. It would be an invaluable base for operations for an American light fleet. But it would be difficult to maintain under protracted war conditions, as it is itself 2100 miles from San Francisco, its closest point of supplies and replacements.

> **I do not regard the Philippines as important to this discussion as the intent of the American nation is to grant them their independence; and I feel sure that the Imperial Japanese Government will gladly enter into an international pact of all countries guaranteeing the perpetual neutrality of the Islands. Incidentally, when the time is right, I believe such a guarantee will be proposed and signed.**

Guam, which is important as a point on the line of communication between Hawaii and the Philippines, is an unfortified base. It is 1360 miles from our nearest station. But from the standpoint of decisive naval maneuver, a major operation against it would not be important. Samoa is 3120 miles beyond Guam in the waters of the South Pacific. In other words, 4480 miles from Japan.

* * *

One of the most amusing articles I have looked over in a long time was an account that Japan wanted Alaska. My only question is "Why?" The Aleutian Islands are a bleak, barren, inhospitable string of uninhabited mountain peaks. When the gales and snow storms are not beating out of the Bering Sea, the islands are usually enshrouded in fog.

An ambitious writer once said to me, "But we could capture the fish canneries along the coast!"

And in good humor I found it necessary to reply that Japan already had too much fish.

A maneuver against Alaska would not accomplish anything from a naval point of view. And again let me remind you that no fleet can effectively operate at so great a distance from its base.

The shortest line between Japan and San Francisco is 4530 nautical miles and the operation of a fleet over that distance would be impossible.

What I have outlined for a Japanese attack would apply just as much to an American offensive. Because our country is small, our fleets could be assembled in a fraction of the time you would require to combine your Atlantic and Pacific fleets. Our coastlines could be effectively patrolled very quickly.

A decisive naval encounter would be most improbable in any event; and the fancied Japanese attack on the Panama Canal imagined by some of our ambitious fiction writers is so wanting in naval knowledge that its further consideration is ridiculous. Panama is over 8000 miles from Japan and, en route, our ships would have to pass within striking distance of American cruisers, battleships, airplanes and submarines stationed at Pearl Harbor. Furthermore, no fleet could cruise 8000 miles without a base for operations. And to show how ridiculous such discussion really is, Panama is so well protected that no fleet coming from such a distance could be an effective fighting unit. The coastal defense guns would keep an attacking fleet out of striking range, the surrounding area would be mined, submarines and destroyers would make maneuvers extremely hazardous and the air would be thick with planes.

The World War taught us all a good deal about coastal defense guns. And your American army and navy know that the 16-inch batteries mounted at the Panama Canal are impregnable defenses. These enormous guns have an effective range of 45,000 yards, or around 25 miles, and a single hit from one 2100-pound shell would finish off just about any battleship.

During the war the effective firing of coastal guns reached a high point of efficiency, and in any encounter between land guns and ships at sea accuracy of direct hits is considerably in favor of the batteries on shore.

Seattle is 10 days by fast ship from Japan and is situated 120 miles from the open ocean. So the citizens of that fair city need not darken their windows fearing a naval attack. Besides, your fleet would probably come out quite a way into the Pacific to give us a "hearty welcome."

I must confess that this juvenile discussion of possible naval tactics as prognosticated by badly informed writers and propagandists is quite embarrassing to me. Really, I fear more the jibes I will receive for these "disclosures" from my American naval friends than the possibility of the fleet of the United States starting a bombardment of Japan!

Yet, I have purposely reviewed these points to show how preposterous belligerent action would be between our nations.

I quite agree with your humorist, Will Rogers, who recently passed through Japan on a trip around the world. I understand he offered a prize over your nation-wide radio to anyone who could give him one good reason for war between our two countries. He received not one reply!

I am sure that some readers are saying, "Ah, but the Viscount hasn't said a word about airplanes." So I will discuss them right here.

How many airplanes have succeeded in flying across the Pacific in one sustained flight? Just one! It started from a point near Tokyo and landed beside an apple orchard in eastern Washington when it ran out of gas. That, to date, is the only sustained crossing which might be compared to a wartime flight. But war is a different kind of game and requires round-trip flying.

The Lindberghs will tell you of the terrible weather around the Aleutian Islands and, even though it is the shortest route, I do not think it will be used when Transpacific commercial flying becomes a reality.

The numerous flights of American naval planes from San Francisco to Honolulu are excellent routine. But don't forget the effective range of fighting planes is very short. Bombers carry heavy loads of high explosives and therefore cannot operate over great distances, and enough fuel must be carried by all war planes to fly to the destination, do the job designated and return to their base. There just are no planes that could carry on a Transpacific campaign.

* * *

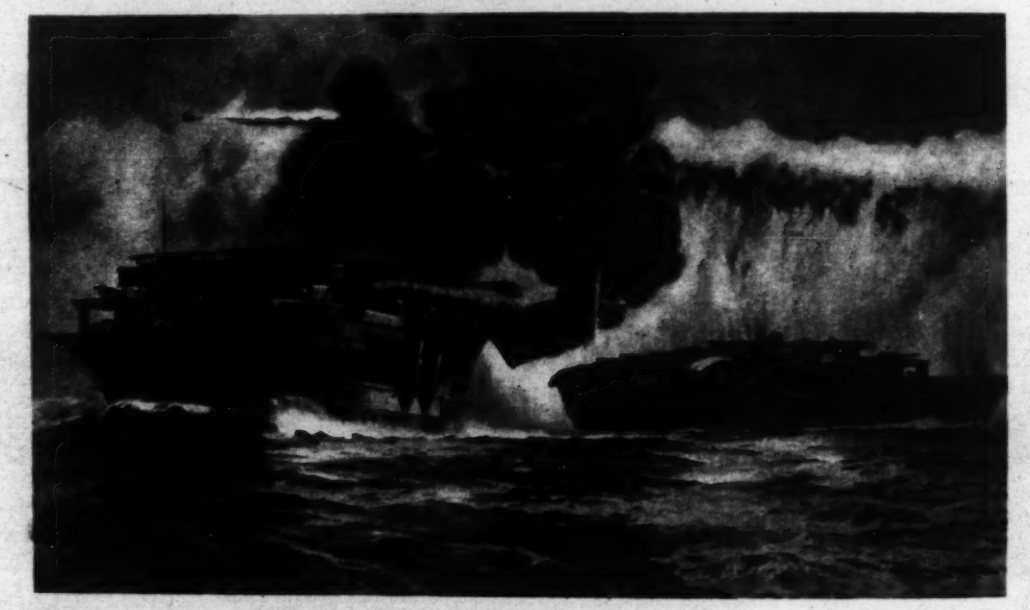
But, then, just suppose we did get over and paid a visit to your naval station at Bremerton or Mare Island. Your pursuit planes would make short work of our ships. Even your youngsters in America, who I understand are ardent air fans, know that every bombing squadron needs a convoy of battle planes for protection. And those minia-

MANILA, CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES — R. Moulin from Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

"I Feel Sure," Says Viscount Saito, "That the Imperial Japanese Government Will Gladly Enter Into an International Pact of All Countries Guaranteeing the Perpetual Neutrality of the [Philippine] Islands."

(Below) JAPANESE AIRPLANE CARRIERS, THE "KAWA" AT THE LEFT, AND THE "AKAGI"

Photo © International News Photos, Inc.



War Called "Impossible" by Nipponese Statesman, Who Would See Philippines Neutralized; Supports Fleet to Maintain Permanent Peace in Eastern Asia, but Hopes for Progressive Naval Reduction to Relieve Taxpayers of the World

ture fighters carry enough gasoline for a five-hour flight at the very most.

"Yes, but the airplane carriers. How about the air fleet starting from them?"

So I again refer you to the table of naval power. [See last week's Magazine Section, p. 2.] By the end of 1936 we will have only 60 per cent and 65 per cent of your strength in this category.

Now to make the picture complete, let's discuss the naval situation in Japan. We have three main bases. The First District centers at Yokosuka, in Tokyo Bay, and has charge of the protection of our half of Sakhalin Island, Hokkaido and the Pacific side of the Main Island of Japan down almost to the Inland Sea.

The second base is at Kure on the Inland Sea and is responsible for most of the remainder of the Pacific side of Japan proper and in addition has jurisdiction over the defenses of the coast line of Japan that faces the continent of Asia.

The Third District is at Sasebo in southern Kyushu and completes the protection of Japan, Taiwan and Chosen.

A word about the Mandated Islands will not be amiss. These islands are under the protection of the First District. On paper the 2250 dots in the Pacific look as though they should be excellent locations for naval bases. But in reality they are not. They provide anchorages but no good harbors. The channels are treacherous and most of the islands are so small that it is impossible to obtain water for a fleet. They are entirely unfortified.

* * *

Now let us turn to a discussion of conditions in the Orient. The happiness and well-being of our country requires that peace shall be permanent in East Asia. In fact, as we all know, the peace of the world is jeopardized when anarchy and lawlessness are spread over large areas of continental Asia.

This section of the world and its relations to Japan might be compared with an analogous situation which confronted the United States just a few years back. A lawless Mexican rebel by the name of Pancho Villa made a nuisance of himself for several months along your southern border. First you were very polite and registered repeated protests and then you became tired of his raids. You sent your troops across the border and chased the bandit and his followers 1000 miles into the territory of Mexico. Although you didn't catch him, the raids stopped and your purpose was accomplished.

Now multiply that one lawless annoyance by thousands and extend the time over many years and you obtain some idea of what we contended with in Manchuria. First we followed diplomatic procedure. When that failed utterly and we saw our people killed and carried away and our great investments jeopardized, we acted just as you did with Villa.

Manchukuo was the result. This new state will take time to prove itself. But already world opinion is becoming increasingly favorable and I believe that it will not be so very long before she receives recognition and takes her rightful place.

Although Manchukuo is a step in the right direction, the tension in East Asia is at times acute.

The condition in China can only be described as generally chaotic. One week, for example, an active rebellion breaks out in Fukien Province, and the next week the central government announces that a decisive victory has been won over the Communists. The ink on the announcement is hardly dry before trouble pops up again in the same place. This causes us much anxiety, as it is necessary to rush cruisers there to protect our nationals.

© Keystone

VISCOUNT SAITO
An Informal Mood

What happens in Fukien is repeated in widely scattered areas. The power of the Nanking Government is not strong and almost anything can happen in China. The power of the Reds is greater there than many people suspect. This, plus the constant state of anarchy, is an extremely unsatisfactory situation to have as a next-door neighbor.

You did not tolerate the mosquito bites of Pancho Villa very long, but we have been inflicted with this intolerable situation for years. Therefore, Japan has declared that it is her mission in East Asia to be responsible for the maintenance of peace.

Now what about our relations with the United States of Soviet Russia?

The political doctrines of that great country are causing our police considerable trouble. The surface indications of a widespread propaganda network are the constant raids which our police find it necessary to make to keep the situation well in hand. Aside from the unofficial "gnawing from within" our borders, increased vigilance is necessary without. It is no secret that the Soviet has built a great chain of fortresses along its Siberian border. Its 10 army corps stationed in the East exceed all Japanese and Manchukuo defense on the continent. Vladivostok has been made an efficient base for marine operations and today harbors not only a sufficient force of submarines but shelters a great fleet of modern bombing and fighting planes.

Tokyo is just 700 miles from Vladivostok as the airplanes fly. That means that bombers flying at 150 miles an hour could attack the capital and heart of Japan in just a little over 4½ hours. I understand that bombing planes are being improved so that that distance could be covered at the rate of 200 miles per hour.

I wonder what the American attitude would be if you were constantly aware, 24 hours of the day, that enemy planes could attack the very center of your nation on 4½ hours' notice? Furthermore, Japan is not spread out as America is. Our national and industrial life centers around Tokyo Bay and around the concentrated Osaka-Kobe area. Attacks against these two crucial points would be decisive.

With the constant building up of reserves and supplies in Siberia and the military development of this area, the army and navy of Japan have a much more critical mission to perform than have the defensive forces of America and Britain. The War Department in Tokyo recently issued a statement showing 14 individual border violations by the soldiers and police of the Soviets since January of this year. That in itself is not a happy prospect.

Our Foreign Minister, Mr. Hirota, was for two years the Ambassador to Moscow. He understands his problems well. He is striving constantly by diplomatic means to settle the issues that arise and has given excellent performance to his office. He merits the confidence of Premier Admiral Okada and I believe the new government can alleviate the tension on the northern border.

But since the political philosophies of Japan and Russia are so divergent and recent history has given us a good bit to think about, our nation cannot relax its vigil. Strong naval power has often been referred to as an ally of diplomacy and that is our aim in Japan.

We have absolutely no quarrel of any kind with America. There are no grounds nor issues which I can see that might arise. But when the conference opens in London next year, we in Japan trust that we will be able to make our precarious situation in East Asia clear to the assembled powers.

That, in brief, is a synopsis of the underlying issues as viewed and expressed by our Navy Department.

* * *

In conclusion, I should like to conjecture what I *hope* will be the future joint action of the nations of the world. Just how soon the ideal I wish to express can be brought about, I cannot say. But I do believe that the foundation can be established at the forthcoming London Conference.

I should like to see a progressive formula worked out that would relieve the taxpayers of every nation of the heavy load of armament. If mutual agreements can be arrived at, all mankind would rejoice. If, however, the London Conference fails utterly and a free-for-all naval race starts, the tax situation in all nations will become intolerable. I plead for fairness and prudent judgment.

Just to show you the great load of taxes we carry in Japan, the following table shows the naval appropriations covering the modern period of our history:

Year	Naval appropriations	Total yen
1871	Beginning of modern period	500,000
1893	Just before Sino-Japanese War	8,101,000
1896	Just after the Sino-Japanese War	20,006,600
1903	Just before the Russo-Japan War	36,118,000
1906	Just after the Russo-Japan War	61,876,000
1917	During the World War	162,434,000
1925		229,003,000
1928		268,132,000
1931		227,129,000
1932		297,595,000
1933		372,606,000

Entirely aside from the question of national defense, such appropriations constitute a tremendous investment in taxpayers' money.

The proposed appropriations for 1935, as drafted by the Navy Department, request 714,720,000 yen. New items alone total 294,700,000 yen, whereas the statute budget amounts to 420,020,000 yen. However, as happens in the American navy, this constitues the "first request" and what is finally approved and granted is usually considerably less. However, it shows the trend and the tenor of amounts going for national naval armament.

It is not necessary for me to review for you your own naval expenditures and the provisions of the Vinson bill. But the load you Americans are carrying in heavy taxes is far from a pleasure, I am sure. And I know that the same thing applies to Britain, France and Italy.

* * *

So I come back to the idea which I hope may some day be realized by the nations of the world. I should like to see all naval armament based on protection to commerce and protection to coast line. I should like to see all ships limited in size and guns so that they will be defensive only and incapable of offensive action. Some day, the world may progress to the point where it will eliminate capital ships and divert the money required to build, man and maintain these gigantic fighting machines into education and social betterment. Some day—I hope in the not far distant future—we will progress to the point where submarines will be limited in size to coastal defense. For all of us to have submarines of such cruising radius and such tonnage that they can cross the widest oceans and lie in wait to destroy commerce and kill innocent people will some day be outlawed.

Cruisers protect commerce and their number should be governed by the needs and extent of each nation's maritime interests. Some day all nations will jointly ban naval airplane carriers as offensive machines. All will recognize that further warfare is ruinous. How soon that Utopian Age will arrive I cannot say. But I have seen miracles performed in my lifetime and perhaps I may live long enough to see this great ideal a reality.

But let's not overlook our immediate problem while we rhapsodize our dream. The immediate problem is to bring about a reign of common sense, expose propaganda and look at this whole question of armament as a mutual world illness that needs to be cured.

I plead for common sense. I plead for understanding. Nothing will be gained by an unrestricted naval race. Another war will be deadly to civilization. Fifteen years after the World War we seem to be deeper in the mire than before. And to add an additional load on the shoulders of a tired, struggling civilization might be disastrous beyond our present comprehension.

The common man in every nation—the man who pays the bills—the man who suffers, is the person who should be saved at the forthcoming London Conference and not the staggering armadas of fighting ships.

Women of Russia

They Always Have Been Hard Workers, and Today They Cheerfully Shoulder Men's Tasks in Industry—Yet Without Losing Their Femininity

By Demaree Bess

Dorien Leigh, Ltd.
WOMAN TRAM DRIVER IN MOSCOW

WOMEN HAVE NEVER anywhere been called upon to share so completely in the task of building up a backward country as have the women of Soviet Russia today. The great Russian leader Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin told his Communist followers: "We can build up a Socialist society only when we have persuaded not hundreds, but millions and millions of women to work with us." In that statement Lenin showed how well he understood Russia and Russian women, who come for the most part from sturdy peasant stock and can do and are doing "man's work" in the very complete sense of that phrase.

The Communists are fond of saying, "Only under Socialism can women work as they do today in the Soviet Union." One is tempted to reply, "Only in Russia, under any political and social system, could women do such a variety of hard labor." For Russian women impressed travelers long before the Revolution as a race of Amazons, and that reputation is being fully justified today.

The energy and capacity for hard work of Russian women first impressed this writer not in the Soviet Union but in China. For more than a decade I have watched with keen interest and sympathy the development of the large Russian émigré colony at Shanghai. Driven from Russia by the Revolution, thousands of Russian men, women and children came to Shanghai, usually with no money and often with no training for practical work. As their competitors they faced the Chinese, one of the world's most industrious races with a very low living standard.

* * *

In these 17 years, however, the Russians gradually have built up at Shanghai their own substantial city within a city, and are now almost completely self-sufficient and self-supporting. To this accomplishment the women have contributed more than their share. In earlier days, when the men appeared completely demoralized by their experiences, the women began with courage and cheerfulness to build up a new life for themselves and their men. I recall a conversation in which this Russian colony was offered as evidence that women are able to adapt themselves more readily than men to an upheaval which sets them down in an entirely new and strange environment.

But after many months in the Soviet Union, I begin to understand that Russian women have qualities of endurance and stamina which surely are unexcelled in any other country. As one travels about Russia today, one begins to appreciate how much Russia's present rulers owe to women, and how wise they were in realizing what a great part women could play in their plans. There is no woman in the little group of ten which actually rules Russia, but these male rulers have accepted Lenin's advice literally, and have drawn millions of women into "Socialist construction." They have assumed that Russian women can and will work like men, and the women have more than justified their confidence.

Russia today provides a constant panorama of women doing "man's work." We encountered it first last winter in the long train journey across Siberia from China. Out in the open country in sub-zero weather we observed women shoveling snow from the tracks. We passed locomotives with women drivers, and saw women acting as "brake-women" and "switch-women" on the railway. We saw women farmers loading sleighs and others trudging with heavy burdens along the snowy roads.

* * *

Soon after coming to Moscow I visited some of the subway tunnels under construction. For this work 7000 sturdy peasant girls had volunteered, and they were digging and carrying loads in the damp, dark tunnels as vigorously and consistently as the men. Their bright costumes and broad smiles and cheery manner must have been an inspiration to the men with whom they have worked these long months beneath Moscow's streets. One may see them often now in Moscow's streets, driving tractors or pitching stones or wet clay into trucks, laughing and talking as they work.

At Dnieproges this summer I paid my first visit to a new Soviet city. We inspected the steel mills at Zaparozha beside the great Dnieper dam, and watched women working alongside men in the heat and noise of the mill. As we came out, women were loading trucks with steel bars, tossing about their heavy burdens with the nonchalance and ease of experienced male truck drivers in other countries. At night as well as day, women and girls work with men in all factories. The percentage of "shock workers" among the women is greater than among men.

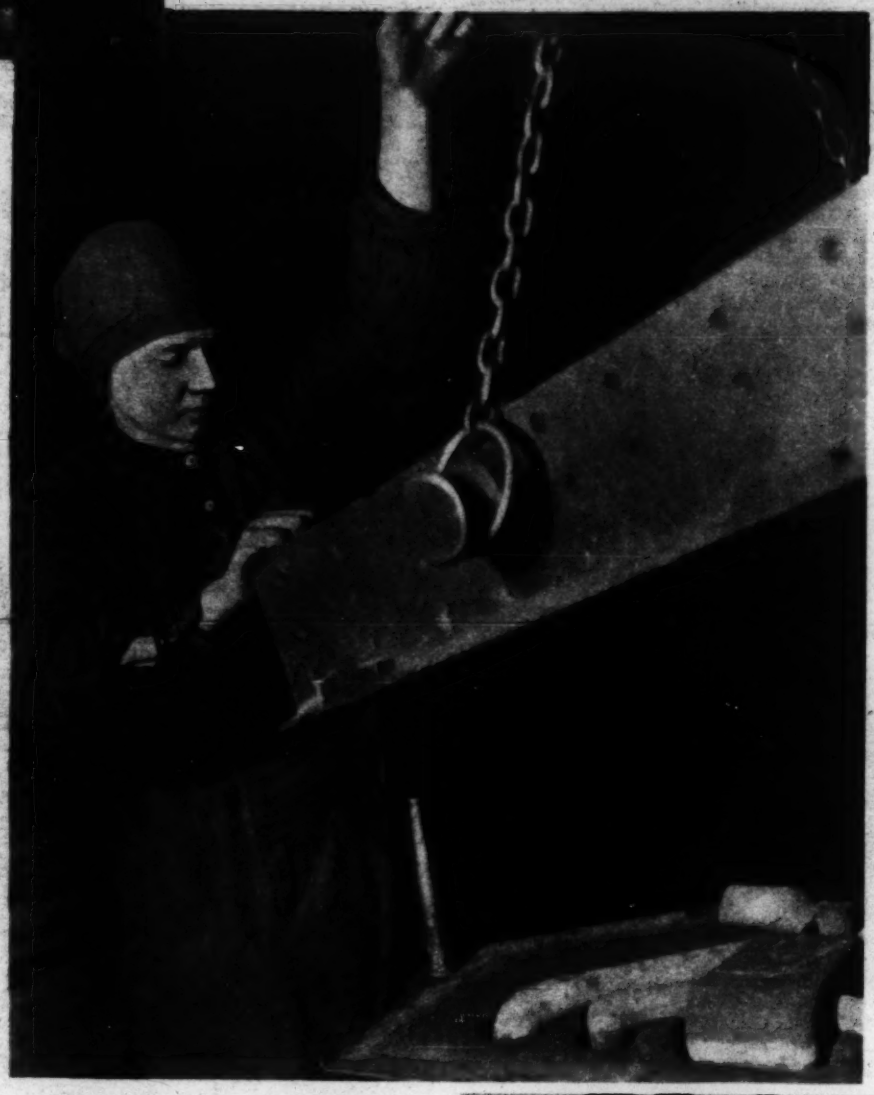
In the farm villages one always finds women at work in the fields with men, pitching hay or digging potatoes or driving tractors. In fact, farm women seem to do more than their share of work today, as they did before the Revolution. The Soviet press frequently complains that the male collective farmers are lazy. One might venture the opinion that women have made the agricultural collectivization movement possible.

* * *

The heavy work which Russian women do is more spectacular, but they play an equally important part in executive and professional work. More than a quarter of Russia's industrial engineers are now women, more than half of the research workers. There are 6500 women chairmen of collective farms, and 100,000 section organizers. More than a third of university students are women, and two-fifths of students in secondary technical schools. Women comprise 70 per cent of the enrollment in higher medical schools, 52 per cent in teachers' training schools, 32 per cent in agricultural institutes, 22 per cent in industrial training schools.

Has all this hard work made Russian women less feminine? Most observers agree that it has not. In a steel mill I have seen a young girl step back from the heat of the furnace before which she was working and pause to powder her nose. On a motor journey in the Ukraine we came upon a group of girls unloading stone from trucks to repair the road. When they saw us they stopped, and two of them began to apply fresh rouge to their cheeks. It is a common joke in Moscow that one sees few pretty girls on the streets because the most attractive ones work underground on the subway.

On a recent railway journey we traveled on a train whose diner was served entirely by men waiters. The service was very slack. On our return trip, the diner was served by a cheery little peasant girl with two casual male assistants. This little girl was serving a car filled with impatient diners almost single-handed, and was doing a comparatively brilliant job. Such experiences, which are not uncommon, lead one to suspect that Russian women are a race apart.



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FOREWOMAN OF A "BRIGADE"
In Factories Women Workers May Direct Squads of Men. Miss Peztzova (Above) Occupies That Post in the Great Stalingrad Tractor Works.

ONE OF THE "SHOCK WORKERS" © Soyuzphoto
Women Are Active Among Those Who Do the Hardest Jobs. Miss Potokhina (Above) Is Chief of a Turf-Loading Brigade, and This Year Has Overfulfilled Her "Plan" by 137 Per Cent.

A Plea for Internationalism

History Books of All Countries Need Rewriting to Convey a Correct Ideal of Patriotism, Avoiding Sectional Prejudices and Stressing Great Need for Peacetime Service in General Interest

By Percy Waxman

IF YOU WERE TO ASK the average man the meaning of the word patriotism, he would probably reply: "Love of one's country." And no one would reasonably take exception to that definition. Unfortunately, in its practical application patriotism is likely to connote to most people something much less engaging than its dictionary meaning. Too frequently the popular conception of patriotism turns out to be a narrow nationalism tinged with a strong element of egotism. Then again mere emotionalism sometimes struts forth as patriotism and creates a sense of self-satisfaction and a feeling of superiority on the part of one nation over all others.

* * *

Not all men interpret the word patriotism in the same way. One man's understanding of what it means may be entirely unsatisfactory to another. Some consider patriotism as one of the noblest virtues that animate humanity. Some reject it for its implications of exclusiveness, while others regard it as a habit of thought, acquired and fostered by education, that may be used for good or ill. The word patriotism is capable of a variety of meanings. This is spectacularly illustrated by the attitude adopted by the Daughters of the American Revolution. To emphasize their disapproval of people holding liberal views the D. A. R. some time ago published a blacklist which included the names of "dangerous radicals" such as Jane Addams, Dean Roscoe Pound, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Prof. Irving Fisher, Stanley High, William Allen White and others they considered equally "subversive" of public welfare. Now no one would impugn the patriotic intentions or motives of an honored organization like the D. A. R., but surely one has the right to inquire what brand of patriotism can it be that designates a Roscoe Pound or a Jane Addams as un-American. Can it possibly be the kind that tends to promote peace and foster international good will?

Thinking men and women all over the world are beginning to realize that the ordinary conception of patriotism is much too limited and narrow to express the sentiment of our times. In these days of airplanes, radios and wireless telephones, intercommunication is making the nations of the world familiar with each other, and as the opportunity to know and understand each other is increased, the possibility of international unity daily comes closer.

It is related of Charles Lamb that one day he was walking down Piccadilly with a friend. Suddenly Lamb caught his friend by the arm and stopped him.

"Do you see that man across the street?" he said pointing to a respectable-looking Londoner peering in a shop window.

"Yes," said the friend, "I see him. What about him?"

"I hate him," said Lamb.

The reply shocked his companion and, knowing the gentleness of Lamb's nature, he wondered what prompted him to make such a remark.

"Do you know why I hate him?" Lamb continued. "Because I don't know him. You can't hate anyone you know."

In that last sentence the whimsical Elia (who, by the way, never hated anyone in his life, stranger or otherwise) packed a world of meaning. "You can't hate anyone you know." Just as soon as we come to know each other and understand each other's traditions, viewpoints, handicaps and problems we gain the realization that, broadly speaking, we are all pretty much alike. A discovery which carries within itself the seeds of sympathy and tolerance.

The patriotism that directs attention to military prowess, that nourishes arrogance and stimulates self-glorification is a menace to international understanding. Bombastic oratory dragged out of the mothballs to split the ears of groundlings on special anniversaries is a spurious expression of patriotism. It is doubtful if any man ever went away from a patriotic rally loving his fellow man more than when he left home. As a rule, the kind of patriotism voiced at such ceremonies induces entirely different sentiments. It tends to foster the belief that at the very outset our world was divided into sections. That each section is different from all the others. That it is right and proper for the inhabitants of each section to consider themselves fortunate to be natives of that section and (like the Pharisee) to be thankful that they are not as other men.

In every land history is distorted so that children readily believe that their country has always been nobler, stronger and abler than any other. Naturally, when children who imbibe this teaching reach manhood they are completely obsessed with the notion that all foreigners are different from and therefore must be inferior to themselves. (It is interesting to note in this connection that the original meaning which the Romans gave to the word "barbarian" was "foreigner," i. e., anyone not a Roman.)

It is only too clear that the thing that makes this absurd doctrine of national superiority dangerous is the fact that the inhabitants of all other sections of the world are taught precisely the same inflammatory nonsense. Unfortunately, too, these early inoculations are seldom entirely dislodged from thought. And so, as a rule, the inhabitants of all nations are educated in a manner that is far more likely to keep them apart than to bring them together.

The history books of the world badly need rewriting. The enlightened man or woman of any country has only to read them to be convinced of this. French histories by no means give the same account of their struggles with Great Britain that English histories give. The story of the American Revolution is seldom related in English history books in precisely the same manner as it is in American books. And recently it was my privilege to read a Spanish account of an engagement in the Spanish-American War that was surprisingly different from versions of the same incidents published in this country.

Each nation tells its story in its own patriotic way. But this is not the point. The real reason why history books need rewriting is because they are practically nothing but war anthologies. Instead of dwelling on the moral, industrial, inventive and artistic development of a nation they emphasize the glory of its armies and navies, boast of victories, stress its possessions, and inevitably lead not so much to love of country as to a false pride in its supremacy and worse still to a contemptuous attitude toward other nations.

It is a peculiar thing that as a rule patriotism is connnected in human thought more with war than with peace and, *apropos* of this, Chief Justice Hughes once said, "We need patriotism in time of peace even more than in war. We need patriotism in finance, in the conduct of business and in rendering loyal obedience to law and order." There is a world of significance in Chief Justice Hughes' statement and perhaps the time is not far distant when it may be considered just as patriotic to *live* for the good of one's country as to die for it.

When I was a small boy at school, one of my instructors (a man considered a great radical in pedagogic circles) startled our history class one day by declaring, "In the last analysis, what is popularly known as patriotism is nothing but selfishness multiplied by population." At the time I did not altogether understand the full import of this "unpatriotic" utterance. And, in the midst of a youthful conviction that no other country could be as worthy of devotion as my own, it disturbed me a great deal.

* * *

Later on, it came back with renewed force when I read what John Stuart Mill had to say on the subject. That brilliant liberal once wrote, "I believe that the good of no country can be obtained by any means but such as tend to that of all countries, nor ought to be sought otherwise even if attainable." There is really much more true patriotism in that statement than in such slogans as "Dulce est pro patria mori," or "My country right or wrong."

True patriotism should be a devotion to country only when consistent with loyalty to moral law. The man who dares to point out his country's moral wrong or injustice is a truer patriot than the excited jingo who advocates the use of force even to support a wrong action of his country. Pride, egotism and sensitiveness of a nation's "honor," rather than love of it, characterize emotional activities of this sort. Edith Cavell on her way to the firing squad uttered a noble truth when she said:

"Patriotism is not enough."

A newer, broader concept of patriotism needs to be taught in the schools of the world. New definitions of the words "nationalism" and "internationalism" are long past due. To many the thought of internationalism implies a necessary weakening of national ties and owing to communistic misuse, the word international has too often an unpleasant "unpatriotic" ring to it. In a recent baccalaureate address President Glenn Frank of the University of Wisconsin said: "I am aware that American statesmanship must, in this singularly disorganized phase of the world's life, stand stubborn guard over American interests. But I am convinced that the current swing toward self-contained nationalism is a venture in madness. For this reason, I ask you to beware of wasting your energies on a romantic internationalism that ignores the raw facts, but to cherish every chance to advance the interests of that realistic internationalism which the work of the world indicates, whatever the political perversions of the hour may dictate."

We all need to work for the union of mankind. True patriotism is a stage in that direction. Loyalty to community, state and nation do not and should not exclude loyalty to the idea of internationalism. All logic points to the fact that eventually international unity must come. And the highest form of patriotism is that which is fearless enough and broad enough to help advance that unity.

A WORKER IN THE BAZAAR

MAKING COTTON PRINTS

Craftsmen, or

A Visit to the Bazaars of Persia Has S... Glory of Mar...

By C...

Illustrations by ...

DURING THIS PERIOD of chaos in highly industrialized countries there is a growing tendency to wax sentimental about the vanished era of handcrafts. This sentimentalizing, which constitutes a pleasant flight from harsh realities to the warm sands and balmy clime of an illusory Utopia, is indulged in chiefly by folk whose experience with crafts is limited, by folk who have not seen the workshops of the East or, bedazzled by the picturesque, have looked and yet seen nothing.

Naïvely it is argued that the bygone craftsmen were exceptionally fortunate fellows, fortunate because they plied chosen crafts at tempos determined by themselves, meanwhile experiencing the satisfactions derived from creating, those salutary satisfactions denied to regimented industrial workers, the buffeted victims of economic necessity who, disciplined by time clocks and repetitiously manipulating modern machinery, impersonally, mechanically produce parts of articles. To the yearning sentimentalists I say, "Go to feudal Persia. Make a pilgrimage to the medieval bazaar of Isfahan and see what you will see."

Flooded with machine-made products, including not only articles especially designed to intrigue Oriental buyers, but also the West's cunning mass-production forgeries of hand-wrought objects, the ancient bazaars located in accessible countries or those being rapidly industrialized are losing their essential character. Their craftsmen are disappearing, all save the smithies and groups engaged in making things attractive to foreign tourists and to exporters dealing with "antique" or curio shops abroad. Persia is, by no means, just around the corner. And while it has embarked upon a program of industrialization, this program, its future rendered uncertain by the proximity of industrialized Russia, is so modest and so diffused that it does not yet affect the people's life.

* * *

The glamour of Isfahan's Golden Age of culture and importance, which occurred during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the western world, clings tenaciously to the Abbasside capital, to the gleaming tile-domed mosques which are among the finest in the East, to the ruined palaces, the storied bridges which span the river and to the plaza, nearly one-quarter of a mile in length, where courtiers played polo or wild beasts were set upon each other for the court's delight. At one end of this plaza stands the ancient bazaar, its soaring arches and vaulted ceilings unsurpassed by those of European cathedrals.

After the prim orderliness of a fixed-price department store, the West's nearest approach to the eastern marketplace, any Oriental bazaar is exciting. An agglomeration of shops, workshops, caravanseries and eating places, at its heart a mosque or temple, it is filled with pageantry and tumult. The pageantry of Isfahan's bazaar is somewhat dulled by the shapeless black shrouds and muslin veils worn by the Moslem women, by the "foreign business suits" and peaked military caps, resembling the caps of car conductors, which the Shah has clamped upon his male subjects, upon city dwellers, peasants and sheep-herding nomads.

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Seething with animated crowds and with burdened beasts the intertwining passages are clamorous with strident cries of sherbet vendors and the raucous histrionics of merchants, demanding ten times the value of their wares from prospective customers, indefatigably offering one-tenth of the quoted prices. There are machine-made products in this bazaar. However poor in quality, their quantity is small in proportion to the city's population and its relative prosperity as a trading center, a fact which is less attributable to the country's isolation and the poverty, following upon centuries of misrule, than to the Government's policy of economic nationalism.

Meanwhile, the bazaar is thronged upstairs and down with craftsmen. It would be folly to assume them to be so skillful as their illustrious predecessors of the Golden Age. Although reputed to be one of the richest of Oriental potentates, the Shah is no patron of the arts. A man of humble origin and a former Persian Cossack, his major preoccupation is the militarization of Persia. Nevertheless, famed in the sixteenth century, Isfahan's bazaar remains famous today for its production of hand-wrought articles, utilitarian and purely decorative.

From the bazaar and from workshops in its vicinity come hand-printed cotton curtains, valued by Persians for their usefulness rather than for their novelty or beauty. There are doubtless persons in the United States who, possessing Persian curtains, prize them as the inspired work of individual artisans. Actually a curtain of the simplest type represents the labor of no less than three workers, a wood engraver, a printer of borders and a printer of figures! In the workroom which I visited most frequently 22 workers were directly employed in printing curtains. The most important knelt inconspicuously in a corner, using his leather-covered lap as a work table. Now, whether he was old or prematurely aged I am unable to say. He did not lift his head. Therefore, I never saw his face. But his body was distressingly gnarled, as if he had knelt too many years in one position, head bent over and shoulders hunched. He was the engraver of the wooden dies or blocks. And 10 printers being dependent upon his services, he was forever repairing or replacing the wooden dies whose terms of usefulness were apparently brief.

The 10 printers, each with a die strapped to his padded right fist, also knelt upon the mud-brick floor behind low tables, over which were spread the curtains. Beside the engraver knelt a stooped and narrow-chested youth, to whom was intrusted the sharpening of tools. Beside each printer was a dye pot, beyond which knelt a lad of nine or younger whose task it was to "ink" his master's block. There were occasional respites from work for individuals when finished curtains were carried out and replaced with fresh blank cloth by half-grown porters or when an infant apprentice trotted off with a cumbersome dye pot, which he replenished at some outside source. Otherwise the engraver carved, the solemn children "inked" and the printers, some stamping black borders upon plain backgrounds, some stamping black figures within black borders, others adding second or third printings in color, struck the curtains with their right fists, the expert averaging 40 shuddering blows to each five minutes.

* * *

Did the engraver create designs? Were any of the printers also engravers? Who was the narrow-chested youth? And what of the small boys? Were confinement and long hours of work good for them?

During the course of several visits I learned that, while the engravers in a Jewish shop, producing curtains for export to France, were altering the old patterns or copying foreign designs, the engravers in the Moslem bazaar had no need to create original designs, the familiar ones being still popular with Persians. Printers were printers and nothing more. Originally a child apprentice, and now learning to be an engraver, the youth was merely "thin" in the estimation of his employer, who did not actually know the ages of the small boys, although he presumed them to be not less than nine years old. Those who were stupid or weak would be eliminated, while the bright and strong would eventually become engravers, printers, dye mixers or possibly only handy men. Since all craftsmen in Isfahan had first been child apprentices, he did not believe that work was harmful.

There is an unflagging demand for urn-shaped brass samovars, differing in no respect from those of Russia. One arcade of the bazaar is therefore given over wholly to their manufacture, a long arcade which accommodates nearly 200 adult workers, squatting or kneeling upon its mud-brick platforms or in its unlighted and windowless recesses. Sauntering through this arcade, filled with a boiler-factory din, it is possible to observe the simultaneous evolution of many parts of many samovars, and to witness their final assembling into articles so standardized that they might easily be mistaken for machine-turned articles. For the large force of men, casting, hammering, sawing, filing, soldering and burnishing, is divided into groups, each group specializing either in a process affecting all parts or in the perfecting of certain parts.

The bazaar is fraught with velvety shadows, gray in its recesses, sable in the quarters of the dyers and the potters, whose eerie, semisubterranean caverns would fill the directors of Hollywood with an agony of envy. For the great edifice is illuminated by shafts of daylight which, metallically spectacular on sunlit days, descend through apertures in high domes and ceilings, apertures which also invite rain and snow in sufficient quantities to render walking precarious upon slimy surfaces.

The arcade of the samovar-makers possesses more than the usual number of these apertures. However, its light is curiously misty, the air being charged with an accumulation of tiny brass particles for which no

AN APPRENTICE WITH PAHLAVI HAT

PERSIAN MASON AT WORK

These Masons Are Famous for the Arches They Construct as the Base Entirely Without "Forms."

RUG WEAVER OF ISFAHAN

outlet can be devised. Inhaling brass filings day after day were not only youths and men, but also 40 little boys, who trod the bellows, fetched water for the whetstones in unwieldy, but charming, blue pottery jugs or worked with adult intensity at such tasks as could be intrusted to the small hands of children, obliged to use tools designed for adult fingers.

Did the first samovar come from Russia or was it invented by a Persian? No one could answer this question. It was, however, the general opinion of the men who had grown up in the bazaar that samovars had been manufactured in this selfsame arcade, according to the existing methods, since the time of Shah Abbas, who was a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth.

The fine art of chiseling brass—like the carving of silver—is indigenous to Isfahan. And many workshops are devoted to the production of brass trays, boxes, bowls and lanterns which, delicately incised or cut in varying reliefs and often filigreed as well, are profusely decorated with birds, beasts and flowers, with historical and legendary figures, with excerpts from the Koran in flowing Arabic or with quotations from the best beloved poets, Hafiz and Sa'di—the quatrains of Omar Khayyam are not esteemed by Persians—in Persian script, always vaguely reminiscent of shorthand.

Among the brass chiselers all were not able to cut filigrees, this work being reserved for specialists. And none shared in the manufacture of the objects which they decorated, these being received ready-made or in sections from an arcade of metal workers. The designs, endlessly repeated, were supplied in each shop by a single master craftsman, usually an adaptive copyist rather than an originator. And in every workroom was a corps of little boys, nine years old or younger, the napes of their necks touchingly babyish as, incising the bolder figures and exhibiting a skill difficult to reconcile with immature and chubby fingers, they bent over the larger trays.

Enchanted by the architecture, fascinated and awed by the unique sight of expert craftsmen at work upon unfamiliar and often lovely objects, I rambled about the bazaar, the total length of whose twisting passages is said to exceed 10 miles. I rambled and gazed, accompanied daily for five weeks by an able interpreter. I asked questions, obviously considered footling by my unwary victims. And few days had elapsed when I concluded that those of us who yearn for the vanished era of handcrafts are yearning in the wrong direction. For I was soon convinced that few, if any, of Isfahan's famous craftsmen were plying chosen crafts at tempos determined by themselves or necessarily reveling in the emotional satisfactions associated with opportunities for unrestricted self-expression.

* * *

I was vehemently assured on every hand that long apprenticeships were inseparable from the mastery of crafts, that for this reason there had always been, would always be, child workers in the bazaar. No one, surely, will contend that adult workers, apprenticed in childhood, have exercised any wider freedom of choice than was being exercised by the infant helpers.

Returned from Isfahan, an English writer stated ecstatically, not long ago, that in Persia craftsmen were still accorded the respect due those who labor skilfully with their hands! The average wage of a skilled worker in the bazaar is three krans per day, a traditional wage and one which has not altered within the memory of the oldest men, despite marked fluctuations in the costs of living. On the occasion of my recent visit the value of three krans, formerly comparable to 30 cents, had dropped to less than 10 cents as the result of a sharp depreciation in the value of Persia's silver currency. Meanwhile, the costs of such imported commodities as sugar had trebled. Five krans was demanded for a hat, fashioned from native felt and 35 for a "foreign" coat of wool, woven in the new local mill. The entrance fees of the two cinemas which, exhibiting dilapidated foreign films of the early silent period, were the only places of public amusement were, respectively, three krans and five.

Deprived of sunlight, fresh air, play and schooling, the small apprentices were receiving pittances, sufficient only for the purchase of the simplest food.

Subject to countless petty interruptions, hand labor appears leisurely in tempo to the visitor from an industrialized country, to one whose sense of speed has been conditioned by familiarity with the relentless speed of power-driven machinery. Nowhere, however, do employers encourage laxity among those to whom wages must be paid. And few are the independent craftsmen who loiter while potential customers exist.

There is no screaming siren upon the bazaar's lofty heights. There are no time clocks, no mechanical spies, in its shops. Nevertheless the workday begins with miraculous regularity at 8 and ends at 6, the intervening hours being unbroken by a specified recess, although devout Moslems are at liberty to make pious responses to the muezzins' calls to noonday prayers, responses which, I noted, were commonly confined to antiphonal praises of Allah led by those artisans possessing melodious tenors.

The worker's customary luncheon, a limp flap or two of unleavened wheaten bread, garnished with leeks or herbs and washed down, by him who can afford it, with a three-finger draft of sweetened tea, is eaten on the premises. Ten hours a day, six days a week, adult craftsmen and child apprentices toil unremittingly, save when the former are temporarily laid off during slack periods. There are 40-odd national and religious holidays during the Persian year, the latter chiefly days of concentrated and lugubrious mourning for the deaths of Moslem saints, obligatory for the Moslem workers in Isfahan's bazaar from which non-Moslems are traditionally excluded.

* * *

We are all overfamiliar with the term "robot," tragic in its implications of regimentation and monotony when applied to an industrial worker. But why exclusively applied to the industrial worker?

There is a popular conviction that artisans who work with their hands and with primitive implements are inevitably "creative" craftsmen. This is a romantic notion comparable to the belief that primitive peoples are happy because they lead the "simple" life. Undoubtedly artisans who originate and make hand-wrought objects are creative craftsmen in the adjective's real sense. And during the fecund sixteenth century there must have been many artisans of this type in the bazaar of Isfahan, originality being stimulated by competition for the favor and the gold of whimsical aristocrats.

On the other hand, the living conditions of the masses in all nonindustrialized countries tend to remain static. Therefore the needs of successive generations remain similar, often identical, with the result that both consumers and craftsmen become encased in a shock-proof shell of conservatism. While the Persian upper classes, a minority group of officials and the feudal landlords who batten upon the illiterate and landless peasantry, are buying motorcars and clamoring for foreign gadgets, the middle classes, the peasants and also the native exporters who have discovered the West's weakness for hand-wrought articles, continue to shun innovations.

The men and children of Isfahan's bazaar work with their feet, often also with their hands, and with primitive implements. Among the men there may be creative craftsmen. I did not, however, find them. What I observed were adults, many working, like the printers, with the awful integrity of automatons, either repetitiously performing minor tasks and processes necessary to the production of replicas of replicas, concerning whose originators none evinced the slightest interest, or individually producing series of replicas, series begun by whom or when, none neither knew nor cared.

It was with a sense of pleasant anticipation that, turning from the primitive sweatshops and the harrowing sight of child workers, obviously in need of healing attention or sunlight, I mounted the winding stair, leading to the studio of a famous painter. I was aware that he did not make the objects of *papier-mâché* whose exotic decorations and mellow lacquer were attributed to him, the pen boxes, caskets, mirror cases and bookcovers which, issuing from his studio, were eagerly sought by discriminating Persians, by foreign collectors of Persian art and by shrewd exporters who dispatched them to Constantinople, where they became "antiques." For I had already peered into a loathsome and horrible cavern from which these objects came: loathsome because the floor was covered with a constantly replenished knee-deep muck of wet rags and paper, salvaged refuse; horrible because this stinking refuse was kneaded into the proper consistency for molding by the bare feet of youths and little boys, incessantly wheeling in semidarkness, wheeling like a curiously dank and hairless camel which, captive in another murky grotto, revolved a huge grindstone, used for pulverizing saffron.

That the artist, renowned not only

(Continued on page 15)

PRENTICE WITH HLAVI HAT

MASON AT WORK
ey Construct as the Bases for All Their Buildings. Made Without "Forms."

To Mars and Beyond

Billions of Miles Into Infinity the Astro-Physicists Will Peer by Means of the New 200-Inch Telescope, Which Is Expected to Unlock New Secrets of the Physical Universe

By Herbert B. Nichols

This article concerns the new 200-inch telescope designed for the California Institute of Technology, to be housed on Palomar Mountain, 80 miles north of San Diego. The trial mirror was cast at the Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York, on March 25, and final casting was accomplished Oct. 7. It is expected that the telescope will not be ready for use until 1938-39.

WE CLIMB THE STEEL rungs of a short ladder. The touch of metal is cold to our hands and the narrow platform to which we mount for our trip through space sways like a bos'n's chair. Before us are control buttons, mounted like the conductor's panel on the podium of a moving stage. A strand of twisted steel around us forms a slim railing to which we cling like spiders on an aerial strand.

Somewhere, five or six stories nearer the summit of the observatory roof, is the eyepiece of a great telescope. A hum of motors breaks the stillness. We learn how Prince Hussein of "Arabian Nights" must have felt when his magic carpet began to sway. We are "riding" the world's largest telescope, whose cyclopean eye, 200 inches in diameter, was recently cast at Corning, N. Y.

Jockeying back and forth on the radius of the circular chamber, there comes a new sensation as we reach the sixth "floor" and begin to move slowly around at right azimuth. Our "carpet" is moving as no other elevator can, taking us on a path parallel with the ground. In the semidarkness ahead looms the telescope eyepiece, a small tube not unlike that of a microscope, containing a magnifying lens. This is the only piece of glass on the whole instrument capable of magnification. The huge concave mirror is a light-gathering medium, a reflector only. Its value lies in the ability to collect light four times as faint as is possible with the 100-inch Mt. Wilson telescope. It can "see" celestial objects four times as distant.

So powerful is this telescope, it can bring the moon within a few miles of us and Mars so close we might inspect "canals" or distinguish cities, if there were any. Yet in spite of its power, these must remain unseen for the same reason we cannot see the spokes of a moving wheel or the designs on them. In the case of the stars, the motion which blurs their image is not their own speed, but the quivering of the earth's atmosphere. Each change in temperature and each particle of dust that interrupts the passage of a light ray from the stars to earth causes such rays to be bent and turned until they fairly dance. This we see with the naked eye and we say the "stars are twinkling." Magnification of a celestial object magnifies the dancing as well.

With small telescopes the twinkling doesn't matter much, but with greater magnification, interferences rise rapidly. In 1843 Harvard University boasted the world's largest telescope—15 inches in diameter. The limit was thought to have been reached, but since then astronomy has progressed by using mirrors instead of lenses, through the 30, 40 and 60-inch mirrors, until finally the 100-inch was installed at Mt. Wilson. One great difficulty is to keep these great mirrors at a uniform temperature. If one section of the surface expands or contracts more than another, and this is always the case where cold nights follow warm days, visual images are distorted. With hills and valleys on the mirror surface, it is about as useless as a razor blade without a sharp edge.

"Tender baby," one astronomer casually remarked, which gave a glass-maker the idea of experimenting with the type of glass used for baby's feeding bottles, "Pyrex." This has proved less temperamental, less affected by temperatures. In the future all mirrors will doubtless be of "Pyrex" until something better is found.

No one has yet looked through a 200-inch telescope. We are to be the first to take a trip into regions of the cosmos millions of light years further off in space than the mind of any astronomer has yet traveled. The problems before us for solution constitute specialization in star gazing far beyond anything conceived possible in the days of Copernicus and Galileo.

First let us zoom out beyond the sun, our nearest star. Then cross over to Alpha, the next nearest neighbor at about 25,000,000,000,000 (25 trillion) miles. But measuring any farther in miles would be like measuring the distance from New York City to Buenos Aires in inches. Therefore every 6,000,000,000,000 (six trillion) miles we travel we'll call one light year. We are now traveling at a mental speed far greater than light which takes a whole year to go 6,000,000,000,000 miles. Before us we see the Milky Way, our own galactic system, spread out like a great "blueberry pancake" with stars for blueberries. It is hard to realize that as close together as these stars seem, each is as distant from the other as our sun is distant from its nearest neighbor. Yet we pass them like fence posts as we streak along through space on our "magic carpet."

Now, if we would see all the sights in one trip, we must travel still faster, change our speedometer again from measurements of distance in light years to measurements in megaparsecs, each megaparsec being equal to 1,636,000 light years or approximately 10 quintillion miles. Now we can pass even greater galaxies than our "tiny" Milky Way. Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory, has been our conductor in cosmological calculation of distance, explaining that astronomers have recently been forced to increase their former dimensions of distant star clusters by 150 per cent or more.

While we are talking in big figures just how large is the universe? Will our 200-inch telescope take us to the outer limits so we may calculate the diameter? How about 76 quintillion miles (76 plus 18 ciphers), as figured by the noted Dutch astronomer, Dr. Willem de Sitter; is it 114 ceptillion (114 plus 22 ciphers), as figured by Dr. Edwin Hubble of Mt. Wilson Observatory? Perhaps we might even like to dispute the calculations of Sir Arthur Eddington, noted British astronomer and physicist, who views the multitudinous stars with their planets and moons as built up of electrons and protons, the building stones of atoms numbering in all about 10,000,000,000,000

Among the New Books

More Light on Indian History

Sources of Indian History, by Stanley Vestal. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $3.50.

WHEN MR. VESTAL began working in Indian history he went to those who know most about it—to the Indians themselves. The result is that his "Kit Carson," "Sitting Bull" and "Warpath" are based to a great extent on the testimony of the only living eyewitnesses to many of the events described. An Indian has a photographic memory and a mind true to the truth, especially as regards his own and his tribesmen's feats of war. He is an ideal witness to detail; his weakness is, of course, his essential inability to organize and correlate, and to appreciate things at their relative value. That is why Indians so frequently won battles and never won wars. That is also why an Indian artist will sometimes draw a horse as large as a tepee and a man larger than either, and why Indian paintings usually lack a background. So that the historian must collate and check their testimony. Which is exactly what Mr. Vestal has done; he has used the printed sources to control his Indian versions, and in most cases when the two disagreed, as they did surprisingly often, he was forced to conclude that the white man lied, almost without exception, wronged the Indian in the record as he did in the fact.

* * *

This book is frankly an overview from the two last-named biographies; this implies a lack of unity only, not a lack of interest. It consists of some 120 letters, half of them from papers in the War Department, the Indian Bureau and United States army officers, letters of Sioux Indians, letters, clippings and documents from white citizens and, in particular, correspondence of Major McLaughlin, agent in charge of Sitting Bull's band after the surrender, and of Mrs. Catherine S. Weldon, that odd combination of dreamy romantic and crusading realist, who saw herself as the great champion of Indian rights. The second half consists of notes compiled from the testimony of white and Indian eyewitnesses concerning the Sioux wars with other tribes and with the whites, and problems connected with peace treaties; notes on the characters of certain outstanding Indians, and a transcription of the Hunpapa Sioux calendar. Little of this material has ever before been printed, and much of it was, by its very nature, in danger of being lost.

* * *

The book gives pertinent information on a number of moot points. It shows that, according to official reports, more Indians were killed in some battles than were actually engaged in them; that throughout the period treated (1850-1891) the Indians inflicted five casualties on the forces sent against them for every warrior they lost; that overwhelming evidence tends to disprove the belief, once current, that the Plains Indians tortured their captives; that Sitting Bull was in truth a war chief and not a medicine man. It also sheds light on the reasons underlying the enmity between the War Department and the Indian Bureau, and tells why the Sioux loved and trusted the Canadians and hated and feared the Americans. The general reader may, from this book, add vastly to his knowledge of Indian lore, and enjoy a number of thrilling adventure stories which are no doubt literally true, while the scholar will find it useful as a source book.

The volume, which is handsomely printed and bound and illustrated with contemporary photographs, is the seventh in the University of Oklahoma Press series, "The Civilization of the American Indian." K. C. K.

STANLEY VESTAL

Eighteenth-Century Flavor

Sir Richard Steele, by Willard Connely. New York: Scribner. $3.75.

THE AUTHOR OF "Brawny Wycherly" is almost predestined to success when he turns with a flourish of his debonair pen to the honest, hearty and reckless figure of Sir Richard Steele. The raciness of Mr. Connely's manner guarantees the reader a highly entertaining biography; the breadth and conscientiousness of his scholarship are reassuring to those who find it difficult to believe that vivacity can be allied to accuracy. It is not often, indeed, that one is carried on so continuous a stream of high spirits through so lengthy, so solid, so thoroughly well documented a reconstruction of a man and his age.

* * *

The appeal of Mr. Connely's writing lies partly, but by no means wholly, in the scampering wit and elegant sprightliness of his style. It is pleasant in a discussion of Steele's sentimental comedy to read of his "dimpled didacticism"; it is pleasant to read how, at a reception in Kensington, Queen Anne "after one soggy line about the soggy weather remained mute"; it is pleasant to hear Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, referred to as Anne's "beloved chum," and Sacheverell called a "frocked upstart." And there is a delectable malice in the description of Harley, the Tory politician, which is not unworthy the eighteenth century itself: "The eye of Harley was not an eye that danced; it was watchful, ophidian, for this immoral moralist, this politician by tip-toe, icy, formal, suspicious, sparing of words and prodigal in listening, was as solemn as Richelieu and as dilatory as Queen Elizabeth, a man who loved to slink up the backstairs, even when he could quite as prudently wait in the open, and who loved above all to look serious, and do nothing."

Dick Steele—red-faced, sunny-hearted, improvident, Irish—is a subject made for Mr. Connely's hand. The breathless pace of his life gives the lie most gayly to the popular conceptions of the age of Anne as dull and stodgy from start to finish. Steele's daily life was a continual burlesque, with himself as the hero. "The Christian Hero" was the title which he gave to his pious treatise on morals, written when he was a young soldier momentarily regretting his unconventional life; but afterward, as before, he was careful to restrain his Christian heroism to paper. The actual day-by-day burlesque centered largely around his prodigal love of luxury and display, a love which he gratified only at the cost of spending his life dodging furious creditors and dogged bailiffs.

* * *

There is much to be deplored in all this, but even at our most virtuous we are unwittingly reduced to delighted laughter at the utter irresponsibility of the man. The best story, perhaps, is that of the dinner party he once gave to certain persons of rank at a time when he was staggering under debt. ("Pray, Prue," he had written his wife earlier in the day, "look a little dressed and be beautiful, or else everybody will be entertained but the entertainer.") Arriving home, he found the house "stuffy with bailiffs," who had got in with an execution and refused to budge. Catastrophe loomed imminent, but Steele was equal to the situation. He dressed the bailiffs as footmen, and prevailed on them to wait on his guests.

Yet it is not to be thought that Mr. Connely presents us with a mere buffoon in the title rôle of his book. We come to know also the brilliant essayist of the Tatler and Spectator, the honest Whig, the respected friend of Addison, Swift and Pope. The tangled mazes of eighteenth-century politics become beautifully lucid through the lives of these men. Addison is drawn with a delicate acidity, in the manner of Mr. Bonamy Dobree. Pope is a comic marionette, calculated to rouse the ire of Miss Edith Sitwell. Strictly speaking, the minor figures are sometimes too cleverly drawn to be true, but one finds it hard to condemn the author any more than his hero. And certainly the flavor of the eighteenth century is in these pages. ROBERT PEEL

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Saar and World Peace

The Saar and the Franco-German Problem, by B. T. Reynolds. London: Edward Arnold. 7s. 6d.

NO CONTRIBUTION TO our understanding of international politics could be more timely than the volume which Major Reynolds has written on the Saar. For the inhabitants of this relatively tiny mining territory which is on the boundaries of France and Germany will shortly be called upon, under the Versailles Treaty, to decide whether they wish to revert to Germany, whether they would become Frenchmen or whether they desire to continue under the régime, temporarily established, of the League administration.

On their verdict it is quite conceivable that the peace of Europe will depend. The vote will not be a vote to determine the fate of fewer than a million persons; it will be a vote which may determine the fate of the teeming millions of the earth's inhabitants. Rhetorical as the statement sounds, it is the plain fact. It would be well, therefore, to acquaint ourselves with the issues.

* * *

There can hardly be said nowadays to be any French case whatever. The French themselves have abandoned the arguments they put forward in the special atmosphere of the Peace Conference. They then appealed to history, and to the ethnic character of the population. Today they would scarcely contend that the Saar has ever, except for brief spells of conquest, been French, or that the Saarlanders are anything but German.

But the French had also economic claims. The coal mines were given to them, for a period, in compensation for their losses in the mining regions of northern France. Those losses have long ago been made good, but nevertheless the Germans will be obliged to re-purchase the mines from France, if the territory votes for reincorporation in the Reich. If payment is not forthcoming—and it will be difficult in present circumstances—then the anomalous situation will be produced, assuming that the French hold out for their pound of flesh, of Germany owning the soil and France the subsoil.

The French have fallen back on the hope that the people will vote for the status quo, that is to say, government by the League Commission. That will not be annexation, but it will be disannexation. They count on this result, not because the Saarlanders are not German, but because they think they may be not Hitlerian.

* * *

What seems certain is that if the Saar does not now return to Germany, it will be a bone of bitter contention between the two nations. This is the only territorial dispute which now separates them. If the Saar goes back, there is a chance of reconciliation. If it does not, the future of Franco-German relations will be clouded.

Major Reynolds, who was with the British Army in the Rhineland, and was liason officer at French Headquarters during the Ruhr occupation, is well qualified to write on this subject, and he sets out the conditions lucidly and impartially. His book will be of service to all who take an interest in public affairs.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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The Disillusionment of a British Diplomatic Agent

Retreat From Glory, by R. H. Bruce Lockhart. London and New York: Putnam. 10s. 6d.; $3.

MR. LOCKHART'S extraordinary experiences as British agent in Russia at the time of the revolution were the high-water mark of adventure and success in his career. He was under 30 at the time; he was gifted, he had power and he was at the heart of the greatest social upheaval of modern history. He was gathering history in the raw; he knew the Bolshevik leaders and he saw the folly of the foreign attitude to them.

At home, of course, officialdom would not forgive him for being right, or for being so well informed; but obviously, while he was out of England and on the spot, he had an advantage over his seniors which does not often come to a young man. Moreover, as readers of "The Memoirs of a British Agent" will remember, he was romantically in love. It was all too good to last. First, he was arrested by the Bolsheviki on an absurd charge of being concerned in a plot against Lenin; then he was deported from Russia in exchange for Litvinov. And deportation meant the end of the love affair, too.

Adventure obviously could hardly occur on the same high level of romance again. After that there would be a retreat from the "crowded hour of glorious life." There was a brief time in which he was London society's idol: he was the only man in England who had dealt with Lenin and Trotzky. Mr. Balfour listened to him, Lord Milner—always his friend—promised to stand by him; the King received him in audience (and incidentally showed that, after Mr. Balfour, he was far better informed about Russia than any of his Ministers were).

* * *

But reaction had already set in. After the great "expense of spirit" came disillusion. Mr. Lockhart drifted into a dull and secondary job in Prague, where the sight of a new state being built up, of the Czechs struggling with etiquette and the old Austrian nobility mocking them, soon palled. Russia had, as with many westerners, eaten into his heart. From lack of a belief in new worlds to conquer, and being a gregarious, reckless man with a love of the limelight, Mr. Lockhart drifted into the night life of the central European capitals to which his career and position gave a natural entrée. His story tells with candor what the life of a diplomat of the period was—dinners, intrigues, fishing, shooting, hunting, the cabaret. The reaction from the war had begun.

Readers of the earlier book will remember that it is his uncommon gift to infuse a picture of the political panorama with the emotions of his personal story. He is a warm-blooded narrator. He makes no pretence to anonymous virtue or omniscience. He puts himself full

R. H. BRUCE LOCKHART

length into the picture as one of the actors, with candor, without embarrassment, with not inconsiderable art.

Scottish dash and sentiment are in him. He moves among his legations, a member of the privileged class, restless and intelligent, with an immense appetite for experience of every kind, romantic, egotistical and simple. Self-portraiture so candid, so free from morbidity, is rare.

* * *

His political activities in Prague were to bring him into intimate contact with such men as Benés and Masaryk and other notables, of whom he draws excellent portraits. When he left politics for banking in central Europe, Mr. Lockhart became involved at the top in the intrigues which bind finance with politics. He gives an account of the Bank of England's attempt to stabilize finance in central Europe—and incidentally to extend some of its own control—which is picturesque material for the future historian. But underneath, Mr. Lockhart knew he was no banker. He was one of the post-war luxuries. Bankers themselves did not apparently take to his casual, sociable, chancellery methods. They saw there was no harm in him, but they were pained.

Finally he has turned to the highly paid journalism of the Beaverbrook type, on which, one imagines, his powers are wasted. Europe is disintegrating, he argues, and seems to add that his own disintegration is part of the process.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Looking Backward

Economic History of the People of the United States, by Fred A. Shannon. New York: Macmillan. $5.

THE DEEPER ONE dips into this exhaustive history, the more one realizes that there is nothing new under the American sun, except perhaps the size of Roosevelt majorities.

Inflation, for instance, is perhaps the most used, as well as abused, word in latter-day political terminology. Let us turn back the pages of this 900-page tome to see how old it is in American experience. We discover that many people thought that the main problem in all the colonies was the perpetual money shortage. What could remedy the difficulty but turning to the printing press? Massachusetts started the industry in 1690, and had many imitators, till the British put down their authoritative foot. Freedom of monetary insobriety was recovered in the War of Independence. The old printing presses were dusted off, and "continentals" were issued by the million. That something was not worth a "continental" meant that it was worth nothing at all.

Fiat money printing is essentially a farmer agitation. Throughout American history the agrarians have always seen economic salvation in terms of an addition to the medium of circulation. In prosperity the agrarians were as speculative as the urbans, but, when adversity came round, then the traditional cry came out of their bones: cheapen money, or add to it! Prof. W. J. Turner, the great historian of the West, makes the cry one with the pioneer background, and this author gives chapter and verse of its evocation during the troughs in American history.

Professor Shannon amasses an amazing amount of data. Indeed, he gives much too much of such data for easy reading. The reader would probably have liked a rationalization of those facts to be run through the text. Professor Shannon has a point of view, but it shines through abruptly, in phrases such as the one used in connection with constitution making: "Everybody was cared for in one way or another except the great mass of the common people." He is plainly a friend of the underprivileged.

Yet his treatment of the New Deal is strangely unsatisfactory. Perhaps he was too close to it to attempt any evaluation. But, since he attempts a description, one might call attention to the more important inaccuracies. The embargo on gold payments is stated to have prevented the gold reserve from falling below the legal limit of $150,000,000. There is no absolute minimum and, if there were, this would be an absurd figure. Mr. Shannon seems here to have mixed up Britain with the United States. When the Treasury promised to sell newly mined gold to industrial users at $29.62 an ounce, or close to the old mint price, Mr. Shannon says this meant that a premium of 43 per cent was being paid! He also says that "the Administration had been favoring a 30-hour week," when, in point of fact, the NRA was set up as a means for sidestepping this congressional agitation.

It would also have been of interest, to finish off a history which deals with the development of all three subjects exhaustively, to give some account of labor, price and tariff policies under the Roosevelt Administration.

H. B. E.

The Truth About Heron

The Daughters of Richard Heron, by Romilly Cavan. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

ROMILLY CAVAN IS pen name for a new novelist. All that the publishers of her "Daughters of Richard Heron" reveal about the author's identity is her picture and the fact that she is the daughter of an internationally famous woman novelist.

Miss Cavan's satire on the home life of a poet shows a literary background, the mercilessly keen eye of youth, an elaborate style and a notable ability to maintain her desired tone of subtle sophistication.

With mischievous skill she has pictured the Heron home as the sanctuary of an immortal poet. Richard Heron, greengrocer's son, widower of an earl's daughter, author of a long series of dramatic poems translated into several languages, has allowed himself to be apotheosized by his public and by his daughters. In a way he is a many-times magnified Oliver Blayds; though more honest, for there is never anything to hint that Heron's poetry is not wholly genuine and really great. It is the worshipful attitude of his family that suggests comparison to Milne's character.

The daughters vie in service to him, and inexorably, quite unconsciously, he wrecks their lives. Chief acolyte of the shrine of Heron and Heron pride is the efficient, serenely managing eldest daughter, Elaine. Gay yet humble aspirant for second honors is the youngest girl, Elizabeth. Between them is the secretly embittered Dagmar, who has most claim to literary talent and the most demanding nature. To each of these Richard Heron offers sops of kindness in the way of tasks, and as for the two younger, who prove rebellious, he has a definite way of shutting them out of his life.

Young men move across the picture and like unwanted kittens—to use the author's expression—have to be disposed of. Some of them are persistent and not unsuccessful, but a Heron daughter married is no longer a ministrant at the shrine. This fact Elaine understands, and in her conflicting loyalties to her father and to the American writer she loves and longs to turn into a lesser deity, lies the major complication of the plot. Elaine the beautiful is, after all, a feminine edition of her father. To the end he and she keep their rôles of prophet and disciple.

The author's appreciation of subtleties has tempted her into a somewhat "precious" style. It is a saving grace that behind the fine-spun niceties of her diction we can faintly hear the tingle of impish laughter. At first we hardly care what happens to these over-mannered puppets of hers, but in time we find real emotion under their hair-splitting talk, and comprehend their tragedy.

W. K. R.

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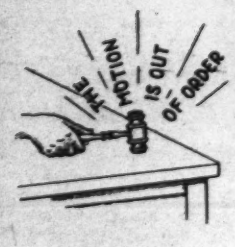

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Thanks to the Turkey

DIFFICULTY MOUNTED on difficulty and Mrs. Jens Assmussen of Simpson, ..n., wasn't quitting. It was not ..at she was particularly happy hopeful or that she had any ..eat visions of the future. It was ..nply that she had, at the be..nning of the summer, invested ..small fortune in 1300 young ..rkeys and, whether she en..yed it or not, it was her prob..n to feed them.

..n the near-by Republican ..ver Valley, the crash of 1929 ..d discouraged the farmers. ..e drought of 1934 had deep..ed their discouragement. ..hen the grasshoppers poured ..o the fields, farmers began to ..k at the future as a totally ..peless morass. They tried ..ery known formula for de..oying the insects, but their ..orts were fruitless. Grasshop..rs multiplied, rapidly eating ..e growing hay and grains until ..thing but the brown earth was ..t.

Mrs. Assmussen's supply of ..rn dwindled and the pastures ..ew more barren. She could not ..en buy feed, since the grass..ppers had eaten the crops of ..r neighbors in the fertile river ..od plain. It was then, she says, ..hat necessity was surely the ..other of invention." There was ..n inspired moment and the ..ture was bright once more. She ..ew that grasshoppers are very ..od food for turkeys. Further..ore, her friends wanted to get rid of the ruinous insects. Why not pasture the birds on the neighbors' fields? It would be a great advantage to both parties concerned and would minimize the work necessary in caring for the flock during the summer.

She consulted her neighbors of the river valley and they were more than interested in her ideas; each was anxious for his fields to be the first on which Mrs. Assmussen would try the experiment. She went home to make her dream into a more tangible form. She already had a boy employed for the turkeys and she hired one more to assist with the work. Then she loaded coops and water tanks on a truck and everything was ready to begin moving the birds. The remaining problem was, where should she begin? Mrs. Assmussen decided that the alfalfa fields of Claude Hanson, northwest of Concordia, would be the most satisfactory for her purposes. She had already made negotiations with the owner by which she was to receive twenty-five cents for each acre on which the grasshoppers were eradicated, in addition to an adequate supply of shade and water for the turkeys.

The thirty-mile journey from the Assmussen to the Hanson farms began in the first week of July and lasted fourteen days. The trek was slow and arduous, but the birds nevertheless flourished on their new roadside pasturage. The 15-year-old head herd boy, John Bell, had had plenty of experience with turkeys. He knew how to lead them and how to quiet them when they were frightened. Instead of "shooing" them ahead, he led them with his "turkey-turkey-here-turkey-turkey-turkey-turk-turk" call. He could move the flock only during the forenoon hours, since the birds habitually rest during the hot afternoon while they digest the food which they have gathered during the cool morning. He fed them the grain which was necessary to balance their diet during the twilight. At night, the trucks were brought up and the birds retired into their coops.

When the flock finally arrived at its destination, it was moved immediately to the fields, where the birds began in earnest their business of grasshopper eradication. Each morning during the foraging hours, the turkeys were placed on a small area of about five acres. When most of the hoppers were gone from it, the birds were allowed to move on to a new pasturage. During all this time the herd boy and his assistant remained constantly with them. At night the boys arranged their beds near the truck, in order to prevent any intrusions either by animals or humans, and also to give assistance during the summer storms which occur frequently in the north central Kansas area.

Mixing their insect diet with the grain ration, the turkeys flourished. They fattened rapidly and their flesh took on those firm qualities which the cook so much appreciates in the preparation of the Thanksgiving dinner. The feathers became glossy and the legs became strong.

The grasshoppers were eradicated after the birds had fed for a month in this paradise and the turkeys became of a size which required that they be placed in a confined area on full feed in order that they fatten for the Thanksgiving selling season. In spite of the entreaties of farmers owning land near the Hanson farms, Mrs. Assmussen ordered her herders to begin the long journey homeward. The boys proceeded slowly, allowing the birds to feed along the roadside and stopping them after feeding hours where water and shade were abundant. Farmers greeted them enthusiastically and encouraged their extended stay. But the boys moved on and put the birds in their permanent coops in the last week of August.

According to a report by Mrs. Assmussen, the project was a success. Not only did she realize a profit from the increased weight and improved health of her turkeys, but she also netted a profit in addition to her expenses from the fee paid to her by Hanson.

Turkey raisers throughout the drought-stricken area profited by the example set by Mrs. Assmussen and offered the services of their flocks to the surrounding farmers, who were anxious to get rid of the devastating insects. Thousands of turkeys were herded over the infested fields and results similar to those of the Assmussen experiment were obtained, so far as is known, without exception. Apparently the Simpson (Kan.) farm woman has solved one of the most perplexing problems in recent agricultural history and has at the same time accomplished the ideal business arrangement, by which both parties concerned share the profits.

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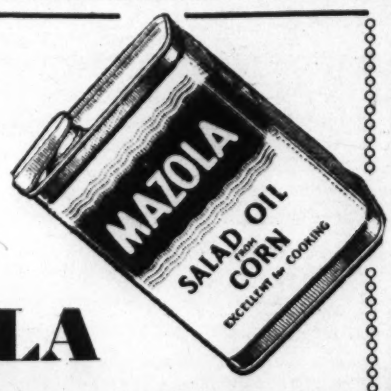

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Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

PILGRIM is a member of the Monitor's Boston staff.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS contributed poems to the Weekly Magazine Section for July 18 and Aug. 29.

ETHEL C. INCE is a member of the Monitor's New York staff. An article by her appeared in the Magazine Section for Oct. 31.

VISCOUNT ADMIRAL MAKOTO SAITO, who has been prominently mentioned as possible head of the Japanese delegation to next year's naval conference, contributes the second of two articles on naval limitation. The first appeared in last Wednesday's Magazine Section (Nov. 21). Viscount Saito was Premier of Japan from May, 1932, to July, 1934. He has served several times as Minister of the Navy, and headed the Japanese delegation to the Geneva armaments conference of 1927. He was Governor General of Korea from 1919 to 1928.

HERBERT H. HILSCHER is a member of the Explorers' Club of New York and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

DEMAREE BESS is the Monitor's correspondent in Moscow.

PERCY WAXMAN contributes to leading magazines and newspapers and comments over the radio on literary subjects. He was formerly editor of the Pictorial Review, and is the author of "The Black Napoleon" and "What Price Mallorca."

CAROLINE SINGER has written books about the Far East and Africa, with illustrations by her husband, C. LEROY BALDRIDGE, who designed the cover of the Weekly Magazine Section for May 2.

HERBERT B. NICHOLS is a member of the Monitor's Boston staff.

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. . Telescope

(Continued from Page 10)

and goes to work. He is just beneath the great mirror itself now and light which enters the barrel strikes the concave surface 200 inches in diameter, reflects upward to a 60-inch mirror, which sends it down the barrel again and through a hole as big as a washtub in the center of the giant mirror directly into the spectroscope. What can be seen?

Dr. J. C. Hostetter, director of research at the Corning Glass Works, where the mirror was cast, believes it will give us a "greatly amplified concept of the whole universe." This remark was made recently when he inspected the trial disk, then still in the annealing oven at Corning, N. Y. Our little inspection tour of the universe must in reality wait for several months, for even after a new casting has wholly cooled some ten months hence, it must be shipped to California for three years of grinding and polishing.

Should polishers err in polishing by even a few millionths of an inch anywhere in the surface the mirror will be useless until the error is corrected. As the task nears completion the polishers work less and less each day. Not because of laziness, but because even the friction of a polishing tool and jeweler's rouge is enough to heat the glass and cause expansion. Each day, after only a short time at polishing, the disk will be covered with felt ten inches deep, and the next day polished a bit more.

"If the history of science is a good guide," says Dr. Joel Stebbins of the University of Wisconsin, "the great advances to be made with the 200-inch scope are unpredictable. Some young fellow, perhaps now a promising student, will be carrying on an investigation under the guidance of experts. He will have an idea, make use of knowledge gained with this 200-inch telescope, and scramble up some unblazed trail."

Motorships

As a result of the increase in motorship building about 57 per cent of all merchant ships now building will be run with internal combustion engines, the remaining 43 per cent being composed of vessels of all other types. According to Lloyds Register England and Ireland are devoting almost 50 per cent of their construction to motorships.

Green Pastures—Multiplied

PROFESSORS ABSORBED IN growing different kinds of grasses on the hillsides near Aberystwyth, Wales, are in reality preparing a great change in the map of Britain. Years of experimenting in blending hardy grasses and using fertilizers are now said to be leading to a new development of agricultural wealth. These grasses would spread upward, as shown in the map, over the contours of rough moorland and grazing areas, turning them into green pastureland.

In this way a large part of Britain's 15,000,000 acres of waste land could be utilized for grazing and sheep farming, with a big increase in agricultural employment. In Wales the rough grazings are equal to the whole of the area under permanent pasture, while in Scotland the land within those contours constitutes more than the cultivated area.

Professor R. G. Stapledon is the chief driving force behind this reclamation scheme. He has helped to make Aberystwyth Plant Breeding Station widely known. He aims at breeding pure strains of grass which will clothe hills and moorland up to 1800 feet.

He can be seen most days pottering about in glass-houses with boxes of precious seedlings. These are carefully protected by gauze lest some careless bumble bee should carry on its foot an alien seed and thus contaminate the new aristocracy of grassland.

The plan is known as the Cahn Hill-Improvement scheme. It has found a generous supporter in Sir Julian Cahn, an agricultural enthusiast who is better known, however, as wielder of a cricket bat than of a spade. The farms on which Professor Stapledon works have typically tongue-twisting Welsh names—Pwllpeiran and Prignant.

These farms stand on land rising from 900 to 1300 feet above sea level, and at Nant Rhys up to 1800 feet. At present, hill farmers here have to send their young stock down to the lower land for winter grazing, which adds to the cost of rearing them. Professor Stapledon's experiments alter this.

Despite the drought of the last two years in Britain, these hillside farms have stood out as brilliant emerald patches this summer against withered-looking surroundings. Mechanized farming, as much as new varieties of grasses, have made this possible. Tractors travel about inclines of one in five, carrying double furrow plows with steel shares which can be followed by disk cultivators, manure and seed drills, and chain harrows.

Slag is drawn up the hills that are barren of lime. Rich crops of white clover have resulted. Professor Stapledon has also produced improved strains of rye grass, cock's foot and timothy.

The next few years are likely to decide whether political and economic interests are ready to combine with natural science in making the deserts blossom in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

PETER LYNE

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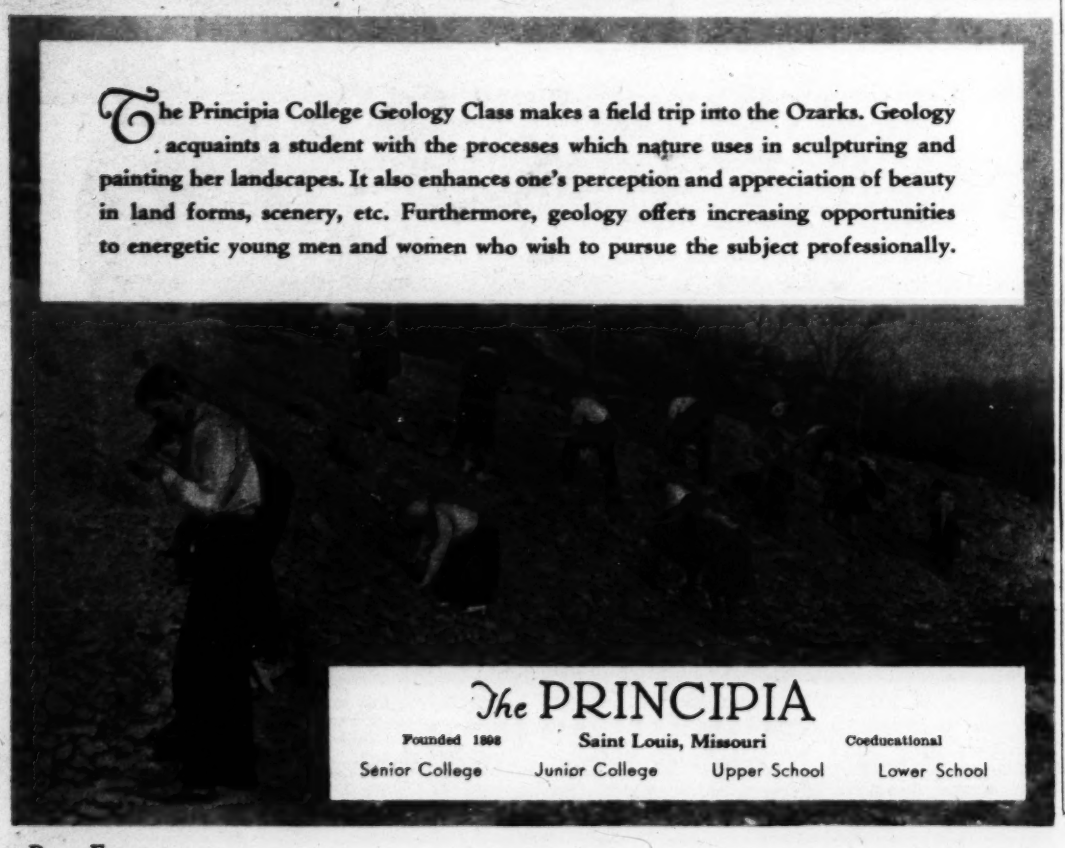

The Principia College Geology Class makes a field trip into the Ozarks. Geology acquaints a student with the processes which nature uses in sculpturing and painting her landscapes. It also enhances one's perception and appreciation of beauty in land forms, scenery, etc. Furthermore, geology offers increasing opportunities to energetic young men and women who wish to pursue the subject professionally.

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. . Persia

(Continued from Page 9)

for his decorations, but also for his miniatures, those small pictures so delicately drawn and so exquisitely illumined that they seem jeweled rather than painted, was not the sole author even of his decorations and his miniatures, I did not suspect. A man past middle age, with a sensitive face and the grave mien of a Moslem cleric, he was not, however, the only occupant of his studio. Against one wall knelt four other persons, two men as old or older than himself, a young man and a lad who, no longer a little boy, was not yet a man. All were busy with brushes, busy applying colors to designs, sketched upon the *papier-mâché* objects, or applying flawless coats of lacquer to objects whose decorations were complete.

At the moment of my entrance the artist had just finished a charming hunting scene, surrounded by a conventional border of arabesques, picture and border with their microscopic details having been executed with a reed pen upon a small sheet of antique Persian paper, tough as parchment and exceedingly rare. To my astonishment this delightful work was casually passed to one of the older men who, coloring the sky and certain portions of the formalized landscape with a deftness born of long experience, handed it to his neighbor, apparently a specialist in tinting flowers and trees.

Were these four persons also artists? The lad, already proficient in the fine art of calligraphy, was making his first drawings, was already mastering the long-established technique peculiar to Persian and Indian painting.

Had he been singled out because he displayed a superior talent? He was the artist's son. Consequently he was destined to become an artist, although his father, whose father and grandfather had both been famous painters, expressed a mournful doubt concerning his future, now that oil painters were springing up. The three men were colorists and therefore did not draw.

This employment of colorists was not, however, unique, the custom having been begun, the artist was quite certain, during the reign of Shah Abbas. Naturally there had always been artists who preferred to work alone, preferred to color their own decorations and miniatures. He occasionally painted but not often, since his helpers were exceptionally able, the young man having been trained by himself while the two older men, apprenticed to his father in their youth and receiving their training in this selfsame room which had originally been his father's studio, had been coloring drawings daily for—the artist pondered—for a period of 30 or possibly 40 years!

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. . Bible Stories

(Continued from Page 3)

earlier than has generally been assumed to be the case."

Sir Charles, a hale ruddy Englishman whose name in the bicycling era of the 90's was identified with one of the highest grade wheels on the market, dreamed of the possibilities of verifying the old Bible stories in his boyhood days in Wolverhampton. Between those childish castles in the air and his first ventures in archaeology in 1924, stretches a long, active career filled with widely diversified interests in industrial and political affairs. He was knighted by King George in 1926 for his services to the Conservative Party.

One of Sir Charles's most enthusiastic colleagues in his archaeological work is Lady Marston. At their home, "Elmdene," at Tunbridge Wells, Eng., Lady Marston has a museum of her own with many archaeological treasures which have been turned up by excavations in Palestine and Mesopotamia in which Sir Charles has been interested. A tiny manicure set of copper which some woman in Kish, Babylonia, used in 3600 B. C.—about two centuries before the Flood—is one of her cherished pieces. The set is about 4 inches long and has five instruments. Another interesting article is a bone hair curler, 2½ inches long. One of her trophies is a brick from the walls of ancient Jericho; it is made of sun-dried clay and is about 22 inches long, 4 or 5 inches thick and 8 or 10 inches wide, she said.

* * *

Sir Charles' book, "New Bible Evidences," published a few months ago by Fleming H. Revell and already in its third printing, contains almost twice as much material as his former publication, "New Knowledge About the Old Testament," which had a large sale in England a year ago.

Among the archaeological explorations which Sir Charles has helped to finance are those of Prof. John Garstang, a leading authority on Palestine archaeology and formerly director of antiquities to the Palestine Government at Jericho; those of Dr. Stephen Langdon, the most eminent living authority on Semitic religion, at Kish, in Babylonia; and the excavations of Sir Flinders Petrie on the borders of Egypt.

The most recent discoveries in which Sir Charles is interested are those of the Wellcome Archaeological Research Expedition, which is conducting excavations at Tell Duweir, South Palestine, under the leadership of Mr. J. L. Starkey. The site is believed to be that of the ancient city of Lachish, besieged in the days of King Hezekiah by the great Assyrian monarch Sennacherib. Long before that, the city had been in the hands of Joshua and the Israelites.

* * *

Excavations at the site last season uncovered the ruins of a small temple outside the walls of the city. In this temple was found an earthenware ewer about 18 inches high with alphabetical writing on its neck which signifies its connection not only with the most ancient alphabetical writing yet known—that found in the peninsula of Sinai—but also with the Phoenician script from which our own alphabet is descended. Archaeological evidence places this script on the neck of the ewer as having been written between B. C. 1285 and 1262; about 115 to 138 years after the death of Moses.

Since the original script came from the peninsula of Sinai, archaeologists are now asking themselves the question:

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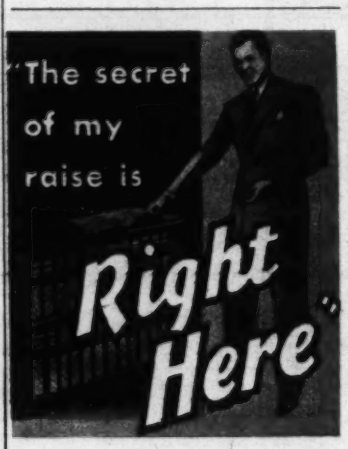

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PARTIAL LIST OF SETS TO RETAIL at $1.00

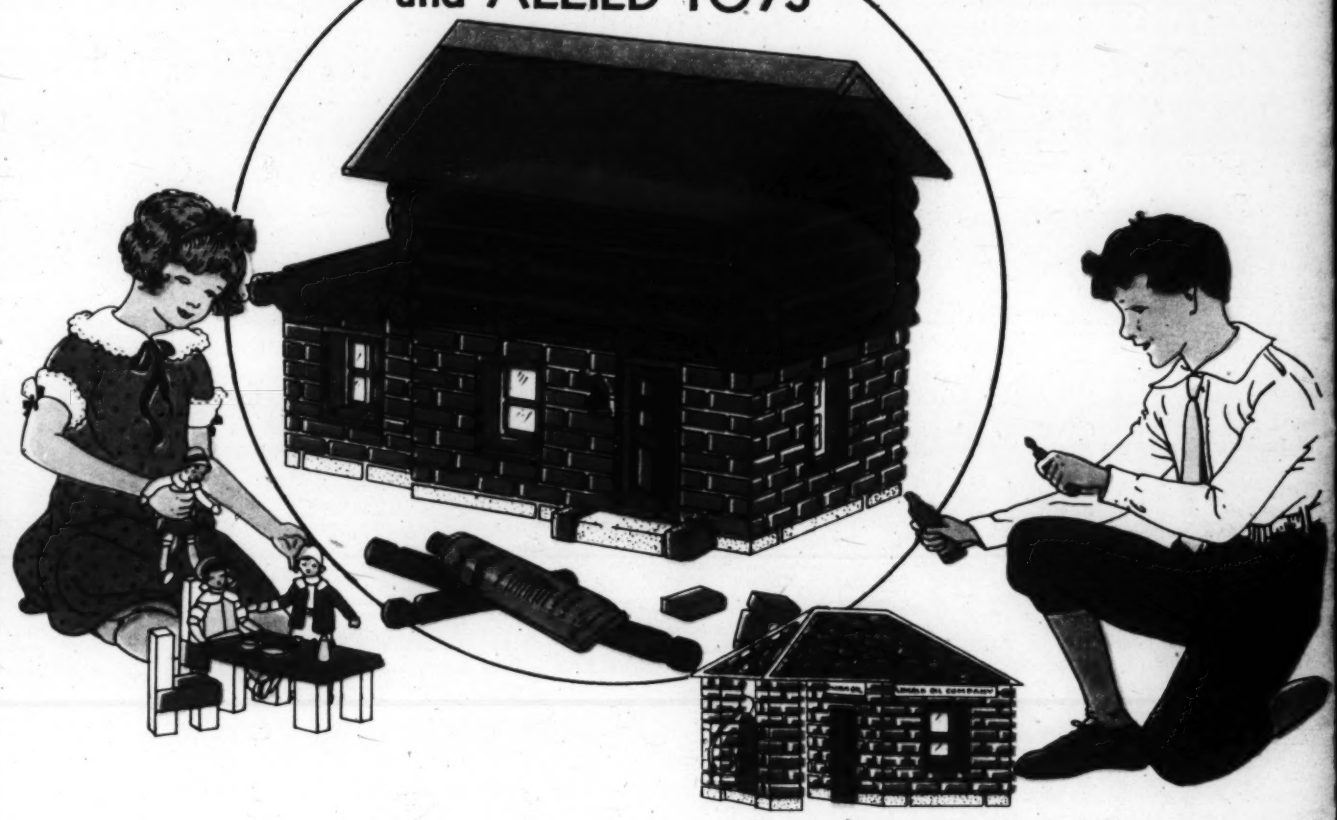
NM-102 COWBOYS, 2 mounted, 10 on foot.

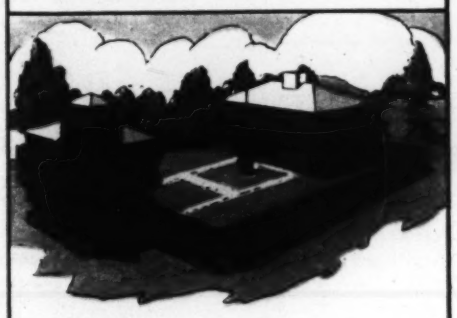
NM-140 FARM SET WITH TREES, 2 trees, 2 sheep, 4 pigs, 1 each of man, woman, horse, cow.

NM-150 TREES (7) give wonderful scenic effect.

Only a few of our very interesting, educational and historic sets are listed in this advertisement. For the asking, our complete catalogue, printed in colors, will be sent to you free. Address Lincoln Logs, 1443 M, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois.

There's Lots of Fun building with LINCOLN LOGS and ALLIED TOYS



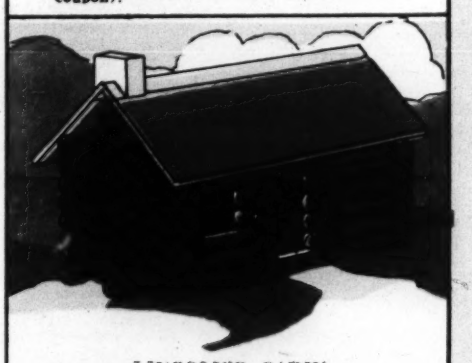


FORT DEARBORN SET

Miniature of the historic fort shown at the World's Fair. Made of LINCOLN LOG LUMBER. (See coupon).

LINCOLN BARNYARD SET

Wooden Barn, four sections of fence, and 12 unbreakable metal farm figures. Beautifully enameled in rich colors. (See coupon).



LINCOLN'S CABIN

This cabin and many other forms of log construction can be built with LINCOLN LOGS. (See coupon).

What better Christmas Gifts for the children than Lincoln Log Sets! Fun and education go together when playing with Lincoln Logs, Lincoln Bricks, and true to life Historical Figures. Inspiring stories of Lincoln's life can become today's adventures as Cabins and Fences are made, log by log. Heroic deeds of the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, events on the farm or among the early Pioneers, may be reproduced in miniature. These toys are substantial and may be used over and over again in playing many different games. The children, while in the land of "make believe," are learning building fundamentals, management of hands and orderly planning. Lincoln Logs and Allied Toys may be purchased at high class toy stores, department stores and novelty shops, or will be mailed postage prepaid, direct to those Monitor readers unable to purchase them locally.

LINCOLN LOGS

Miniature building material—made of hardwood, seasoned and stained a "weathered brown." The designs in the Instruction Book are easy to follow. The notched logs do not break. They have a strong appeal to boys and girls from four to fourteen. (See coupon).

LINCOLN BRICKS

The companion Toy to LINCOLN LOGS. Can be used separately or in conjunction with LINCOLN LOGS. LINCOLN MORTAR—a harmless cement in tubes—fastens them together. It is soluble in water and can be washed or chipped off when the building is "torn down." Lincoln Bricks are sold in sets with or without Logs. (See coupon).

LINCOLN LOG LUMBER

Consists of several logs made in one piece instead of each log being cut separately. With LINCOLN LOG LUMBER children build historic FORT DEARBORN as reconstructed at the Chicago World's Fair. (See illustration and coupon).

MONITOR Readers are asked to get LINCOLN LOGS and ALLIED TOYS at Toy Stores. Where this is not possible, send in the Coupon and tell the Dealer you are buying direct because he cannot supply you.